ÒMBAY GAZETT
Extraordinary.

Friday, January 3, 1823.

MBAY GAZETTE.
raordinary.

DAY, JANUARY 3D 1823.

y Evening the Free Trader, ptain John Thacker, from e 17th August anchored in the

PASSENGERS.

ell and Child.
od.
nry Smith, B. N. Cavalry.
oppitt, B. N. Infantry.
Mitchell, Missionary.
od, Assistant Surgeon.
ington, Cadet.
nro.
lall, from Malabar Coast.

opportunity we have received nd Country Papers, which ex- 12 of August, from which we ed some of the most interest- s.

ent was prorogued on the 6th t.—We give His Majesty's the occasion, which is conclud- entiment that does honour to

Marquis of Londonderry died at North-cray, Kent, on the 12th t.

King left London on the 10th of for Scotland.

Scotch Papers teem with accounts preparations, making to receive jesty with splendour, but we t time at present, to give quo- rom them.

Right Honorable George Can- Governor General of India takes arture from England on the 10th ber.

ment to state that Mr. John Inglis, an Director, and late a partner with M. P. for Coventry, on Tuesday d to his existence by shooting ol.

seems to be yet ndred and forty- *and fever*

Committees there cannot give more than *a pound of meal weekly* to *each individual*! —Their gratitude is great to the English, for their generosity to them.

A serious riot had taken place in Madrid on the 30th of June, the day on which the King prorogued the Cortes. Four Battalions of the Guards had evinced symptoms of insubordination, and after displaying much disorder and tumult raised the standard of revolt. On the 7th of the following month the militia made an attack on the Guards, when 400 were either killed or wounded; and by advices to the 14th we are happy to learn that all apprehension arising out of the revolt had subsided. Some partial charges in the Ministry had taken place.

The intelligence from France itself is unimportant. The Poitiers Assizes were to open on the 26th of Aug. for the trial of General Berton. The Attorney-General had delivered in a list of 171 witnesses to support the accusation.

THE LONDON GAZETTE: *August* 6.—The King, as Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, has been pleased to dispense with the statutes and regulations usually observed with regard to installation, and to grant to his Majesty Frederick the Sixth, King of Denmark, Knight of the said Most Noble Order, full authority to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to it.—The Lord Chamberlain has appointed the Hon. William Pole Tilney Long Wellesley, to be Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to his Majesty..

LONDON, Aug. 6, 1822.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

His Majesty this day proceeded in person to prorogue Parliament. At an early hour all the avenues leading to the House of Peers were crowded to excess, and every window in the line of the procession presented a pleasing group of well dressed females.

At twenty minutes before two his Majesty quitted Carlton House with the customary state, and on entering Pall-mall, was greeted with the loudest acclamations, in which all ran[illegible]ed enthusiastically to join. The sam[illegible] tions of loyalty and affecti[illegible] throughout his Majesty's [illegible] afforded him th[illegible]

robing became unnecessary, and his mediately proceeded to the House. his seat upon the Throne, the Com forthwith summoned to the Bar, and arrival his Majesty delivered the Speech in a clear and audible voice :—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I cannot release you from your att in Parliament, without assuring you ho sible I am of the attention you have the many important objects which hav brought before you in the course of thi and laborious Session.

"I continue to receive from Foreign P the strongest assurances of their friendly sition towards this country; and I hav satisfaction of believing that the differences had unfortunately arisen between the Co *Saint Petersburgh* and the *Ottoman Por* in such a train of adjustment as to a fair prospect that the Peace of Europe w be disturbed.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted me for the service of the present year, and for the wisdom you have manifested, in availing yourselves of the first opportunity to reduce the Interest of a part of the National Debt, without the least infringem[illegible] of Pa liamentary Faith.

"It is most gratifying to me th have been enabled, in consequenc of other measures, to relieve my some of their burthens.

My Lords, and Gentlem

"The Distress which has for son pervaded a considerable portion of principally from the failure of that the great body of the population de subsistence, has deeply affected me.

"The measures which you have Relief of the sufferers meet with m probation; and seconded as they h spontaneous and generous efforts they have most materially contrib the pressure of this severe calamity

"I have the satisfaction of kn exertions have been justly appreci and I entertain a sincere belief lence and sympathy so conspicu upon the present occasion, will mote the object which I have ev that, of cementing the conection between every part of the Empire in brotherly love and affection descriptions of my subjects."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Ma mand, said;

My Lords and G

Death of the Marquis of Londonderry

BSERVER, MONDAY AUG. 12.

SUDDEN DEATH
OF THE
ARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

have this day the painful task of ncing the sudden death of the most he Marquis of Londonderry, who ted this life this morning, at North- Kent. The intelligence was re- l at the Foreign Office as early as ast ten o'clock, and immediately ards became generally known. ensation produced throughout the metropolis was of the most extraordina- ry description. At first the report was disbelieved, but in the course of the day t was unhappily fully confirmed.

His Lordship was in London on Saturday, and apparently in excellent ealth a spirits. On Sunday, we un- rsta felt himself indisposed, and ; and in the course of the worse. The best medical for, but without avail, and p expired, as we have been etween nine and ten o'clock . The disease to which his us fell a sacrifice, was, we he gout, with which he has uch afflicted, and which at ed his stomach. Another s his death to have been apoplexy.

ness of Londonderry was in close tendance on his Lordship during sufferings, and has been left in a nguish which admit of no des-

ce was brought to the Foreign ke, the King's messenger, who in a post-chaise and four.

Lord Clanwilliam, one of the Under-Secretaries of State for the Foreign Department, immediately left town for North Cray.

In the course of the morning Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Lushington and a vast number of persons, called in St. James's square to make enquiries on the melancholy occurrence; but the domestics there, as we have already stated, were unacquainted with any particulars beyond the simple fact of his Lordship's death.

Thus has fallen, we may say in the prime of life, one of the ablest Statesmen of the present day—a man distinguished for talents peculiarly befitting his high and important station, and for a great number of years in the full enjoyment of the confidence of his Sovereign; a man too, who, whatever differences might have existed between him and his opponents in a political point of view, obtained and deserved the admiration of all those who had the pleasure and the honour of his personal acquaintance. In a domestic point of view, whether as a husband, a master, a landlord, or a friend, we believe few men possessed more eminent virtues. His heart was always open to a tale of distress, and his hand ready to grant relief when the means were within his power.

A Cabinet Council has been summoned, at which all the Ministers in town will attend Expresses have also been sent off in all directions to such persons as it became necessary to communicate the circumstance.

It is not a little singular, that on the departure of his Majesty to Ireland, about this time last year, he was stopped in his progress by the sudden death of his Queen; and that now, on his departure for Scotland, he will scarce have reached the Scottish capital, when he will be informed of the melancholy fate of one of his chief ministers.

The distance of North Cray from town prevents our obtaining any further particulars on the subject at this late hour.

The Noble Marquis was eldest son to the late Marquis of Londonderry, to whose title he succeeded on his demise in 1816. He was born June 18th, 1769, and was at his death 53 years of age. In appointed Chief Secretary to the nant of Ireland, & was mainly in carrying the important measur between that country and this. In he was appointed President of Commissioners for the Affairs was called to a seat in the En in 1802. In 1805 he was appoin Secretary of State for the War and partment, which he resigned in 1806, and was again appointed to th in April, 1807. He was subseque ed Chief Secretary for Foreign which office, we believe, he his death.

During his official duties he beca in some personal quarrels, one of with Mr. Canning, was attended in which Mr. Canning was wo Lordship was always distinguished of character, and was known to p personal courage. He was half-brot Stewart, and was nephew to the lat of Hertford. Lord Stewart, we ap he died without issue, will succeed to which are, Marquis of Londonderry Castlereagh, Baron of Londonderry vernor and Custos Rotulorum of the of Down and Londonderry.

This noble branch of the house of descended from Sir Thomas Stewart, to, second son of Sir William Stewar lies, ancestor of the Earls of Gallowa

The father of the late Marquis w to the dignity of Baron Londonder 18th, 1789; Viscount Castlereagh, O 1765, and Earl of Londonderry, Aug 1796.

Lord Charles Stewart is now tish Ambassador at the Court of

The news of the Marquis's de the effect of depressing the Fu Half per Cent. at half-past one o

MBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN RAMPART ROW NO

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on 28 June, 2017

ssengers per Ship TIGER, *Captain Robert Brash, from the Cape of Good Hope, the 6th of October.*

Robert Barlow, Esq. Civil Service; Edward Barnett, Esq. ditto; A. R. Jackson, Esq. Medical Service; Captain William Arrow, First Assistant Master Attendant; Mr. Slater, Free Mariner; Mr. J. Mathew; Mr. J. Cruss; Mrs. J, Cruss and three Children; Robert Scott, Groom; James Bird, ditto.

The List of Passengers by the H. C. Ship ERNAAD, is as follows:—

Passengers per H. C. Ship ERNAAD, *Captain D. Jones, from Columbo, the 7th of November.*

His Excellency the Honorable Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B. Lady Harriet Paget: Misses F. Paget, and H. Paget; Masters H. Paget, and P. Paget; Mrs. Twining Lieutenant Colonel Morley; Captain Champayne, and Captain Simple, Aids-de-Camp; Dr. Twining.

On the 18th of October 1822. in Lat. 38° 54' S. Long. 47° E. spoke the ship THAMES,-from Falmouth the 6th of July 1822, bound to Calcutta.

On the 22d of November, in Lat. 7° 49' N. Long. 93° 30' E. spoke the Portugueze ship RESOLUTION, from Lisbon bound to Calcutta—out 116 days with Wine cargo.

We have been favoured with an Abstract of Letters from the Cape to a Gentlemen in Calcutta; as well as with a Letter from a Passenger on the TIGER, enclosing Cape Papers to the 5th of October, and Extracts from English Papers brought to the Cape to the 15th of July; we shall give the substance of the information from these private sources here, and reserve the Extracts from the printed Papers for the JOURNAL of Monday.

The DAVID SCOTT sailed from the Cape before the TIGER. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington were in good health, and the Passengers generally.

The TIGER left the Cape on the 6th December, and is said to sail like a witch. Captain Brash and his lady did every thing to make the Ship comfortable:—the table was good,—the wine was good,—and every possible degree of attention was paid to the Passengers.

The Cape is said to have been extremely stupid latterly, and the weather so bad that, as our Correspondent observes, it would have been better to be in Calcutta during the Rains. Continued gales of wind with drenching torrents had been experienced in consequeuce of which some vessels had been lost, and the colony had sustained much damage. The Farmers were under apprehension of a total loss of the corps in the ground and if this should happen the Colony would be reduced to a very miserable condition,—half ruined as it was already.

Mr. and Mrs. Donnithorne, Dr. and Mrs. Henderson, and Miss Rogers, are expected on board the PRINCESS CHARLOTTE; private ship.

Mr. and Mrs. Wemyss, Mrs. Cheap and two daughters, Mrs. Barlow, and Mr. C. Bailey, were to embark on board the GENERAL HEWETT.

The left wing of the 16th Lancers were all well.

The GENERAL HEWETT occupied three months and a half in reaching the Cape from England, [illegible] had been driven over to the coast of South [illegible]erica, and had consequently made a terri[illegible]assage.

[illegible]olonel Yule and Major Carter, with many [illegible] Passengers, and a full complement of [illegible]s, were coming to Calcutta in the COLD[illegible] Colonel J. M. Johnson, and Miss John[illegible]aid to be returning to India, on board [illegible] EDWARD PAGET,—which was t[illegible]land immediately after [illegible]

[illegible] English news at the [illegible]ed, was up t[illegible]

In England there [illegible] Mr. Canning would not come out to India, but that some one of high Military rank would be appointed Governor General. There were rumours that the Duke of Wellington had been offered, and [illegible] accepted, that situation.

The following in an Extact of a Communication from the Ship TIGER, dated off Saugor, on entering the River:—

We left the Cape on the 6th December at noon, so we have had for the season a most excellent run, only fifty eight days to the Pilot.

We left at the Cape the following ships, which were coming to Calcutta, and which were to sail in a few days, H. C. Ship GENERAL HEWETT, H. C. Chartered Ship COLDSTREAM, Private Ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

By the former Ship Mr. and Mrs. Wemyss, Civil Service, and family, return to India, by the latter Mr. and Mrs. Donnithorne, Civil Service, and family, return to Calcutta.

Captain Pearson of the GENERAL HEWETT had been very ill for two months, add it was doubtful whether he would not be obliged to remain at the Cape, in which case Mr. Barrow would bring the Ship on. This vessel had had a very long passage from England, having by foul winds and currents been carried along the Coast of South America; she put into the Cape for Provisions and water; all the Troops and Passengers on board were quite well.

The COLDSTREAM had sprung her Bowsprit and was getting a new one, the PRINCES CHARLOTTE was from Valpairaiso bound to Calcutta with the remainder of her cargo, principally Hodgson's Pale Ale (not having been able to sell it there); she lost her rudder soon after passing Cape Horn, and was obliged to put into the Cape for another.

The DAVID SCOTT with the Chief Judge and Mr. Harrington on board had sailed six days before the TIGER. There were very few Indidians remaining at the Cape; all that are there were recovering.

There had been no more heavy Gales since July, but a great deal of bad weather. The Ship ROYAL GEORGE and the Brig SUN had been got afloat; the other four Brigs which went ashore in the Gales, were being broke up; the Ship JOHN PALMER had sailed for Holland, touching at Portsmouth to land some of the Passengers which were wrecked from the Bombay Ship SARAH; she had also the Captain, Officers, and men of the Russian Ship which had been condemned there.

It was doubtful whether the Crops would be good or bad this year, in some parts the heavy rain had washed away the seed, in others the rust had commenced, but in many others they looked favourable; if they fail the Lord help the poor Colony, for ruined it must be, and all our poor countrymen who emigrated to to this horrible country will be starved to death; indeed if subsequent accounts should state the failure of the Crops, it is to be hoped the liberal spirit of their Indian Brethren will be excited to support them; a subscription has already been made to relieve the present wants of these poor people, but it is on too confined a scale to be of much use.

English Papers had reached the Cape up to the 15th July, but with the exception of the dangerous illness of the Duke of Bedford, and Ireland remaining much in the same state there appeared little public news; the House of Commons were busy in settling some Question of [illegible]ege, and three or four Members had been [illegible]o be taken into Custody.

[illegible] a rumour at the Cape that the [illegible]on as to the admittance of Ro[illegible]eers into the House of Lord, had [illegible] House by a Majority of 75; there [illegible] that Mr. Canning was not com-

Noble [illegible]
sented to [illegible]
at 11 o'clock this foreno[illegible]
we understand, received [illegible]
dred Names, and it was fou[illegible]
additions to the Parchment [illegible]
flowing Signatures: His Lords[illegible]
is thus noticed in two of the N[illegible]
pers:—

(FROM THE MIRAT-OOL UKHBAR [illegible]

Although there are still doubt[illegible]
arrival of Mr. Canning, as Gover[illegible]
Hindoostan: yet the departure of[illegible]
cy the Marquess of Hastings from[illegible]
latter end of December, is almost ce[illegible]
that this could have been also dou[illegible]

We (JOHN BULL) call the attentio[illegible]
ders to a translation from one of the[illegible]
pers on the subject of the Departu[illegible]
Governor General, alike honorabl[illegible]
from which it is taken, and to the i[illegible]
ject of its praise.

(Translation.)—"We commence [illegible]
this-day with a subject which we are [illegible]
a gloom on every countenance at th[illegible]
The ship is in our river which is to [illegible]
His native land the Most Noble the M[illegible]
Hastings,, who has so long and so abl[illegible]
over us. Were we to describe the [illegible]
qualities of the illustrious Noblema[illegible]
would fail us, but we may be permitted [illegible]
that if the noblest qualities of human nat[illegible]
ever concentrated in one individual, they a[illegible]
found in the High Personage who is on th[illegible]
departure. The Natives of Bengal hav[illegible]
happy and contented under his benign G[illegible]
ment, they have seen the guilty punish[illegible]
the innocent protected: worth cherishe[illegible]
infamy exposed and degraded: religion-t[illegible]
source of every blessing to man, has b[illegible]
tended under his sway, and the Muselma[illegible]
Hindoo have alike been permitted to w[illegible]
the God of their fathers.

"We understand, the successor of thi[illegible]
man is remarkable for his great and shin[illegible]
lities. We cannot err in wishing that th[illegible]
be applied in the same way as those of the[illegible]
Noble the Marquess of Hastings, to who[illegible]
to His family we earnestly wish Heaven's[illegible]
blessings!!"

Bengal Hurkaru, Dec. 9, 18[illegible]

Plentiful supplies of grain from diffe[illegible]
quarters had reached the Cape, so that fears [illegible]
scarcity had ceased, as the supplies rece[illegible]
would last till the coming in of the new cr[illegible]
which were expected to prove very abunda[illegible]
No encouragement, therefore, exists at prese[illegible]
for exporting grain to the Cape. The arrivals o[illegible]
wheat and rice are from England, the Mauritius, and from Bengal, on the *Francis Charlotte*, which had reached the Cape on the 24th July. Advices had been received of the *Scotia* and *Robarts*, from Bengal, with grain.

Suppl. to the Ind. Gaz. Dec. 9.

We understand the future Commander in Chief, the Hon. Sir E. PAGET, G. C. B. is [illegible] land To-morrow, under the honors due to h[illegible] high rank.

Late yesterday afternoon, it was rumoure[illegible] that an Envoy accompanied by a retinue o[illegible] hundred Cavalry, from his Majesty the Ki[illegible] of Oude, had arrived from Lucknow [illegible] sents for his Britannic Ma[illegible] quess of Hastings i[illegible] ship's app[illegible]

ry.

YEAR.

FUGIT.

utes, have ye fled?
ionts, all sped,
oked upon?
your sparkling light
our sight,
lo! ye're gone.

our course to trace,—
's embrace,
venture *there*:
k is left behind,
ll can any find,
" *once ye were !*"

Chaos' mighty heap
e sky, the earth, the deep,
perb array;
of the last,
y, rising fast,
w *Year's Day !*

ening year once more,
' echo from each shore,
rom East to West:
w birth; each heart be glad,
e with smiles be clad,
the guest.

blessings in its train,
down our native main,
Britannia's Isle;
gland! still defend
r Laws, each Briton's friend,

nd,

ilor not long ago go
ford called for a
at

Varieties.

"——————— So we'll live,
" And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies, and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too
" Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out
" And take upon us the mystery of things
" As if we were God's Spies."——SHAKSPEARE.

ANECDOTE OF THE KING.—A poor man named Grant, living on the estates of the Honourable W, Maule, in the neighbourhood of Montrose, and 108 years old, presented a Memorial to the King through Sir B, Bloomfield, lately, in which he stated his extreme distress and old age to his Majesty. Amongst other arguments for royal bounty he informed his Majesty, that if he was not the oldest of his Majesty's loyal subjects, he was at all events the oldest of his Majesty's enemies; for that he was present in 1746, at the battle of Culloden Muir, in which he had taken the side of Charles Stewart. His Majesty, with that distinguished benevolence which has always marked his *private* character, has ordered one pound a-week to be paid to the old man during his life, and the same sum to be continued to his daughter, who now takes charge of him, and is upwards of 70 years of age, should she survive her father.

A PRODIGY.—A little girl, named Ann Warren Bennet, the daughter of Mr. James Bennet, of Philadelphia, and only *four years old*, is spoken of in the papers of that city as a prodigy in arithmetic. It is said that she "can answer the most abstruse questions which relate to merchants; questions, many of which would puzzle men of mature age; and explaining the nature and use of all the accounts in the ledger; what the debtor and creditor side of each ought to show; how to close it; where to transfer the balance of it; what the nature of the balance is &c. and all this, with so much apparent reasoning and acuteness, that one who has not witnessed so novel an examination can hardly believe that human intellect is developed at so early a state of existence."—*Nacale.*

EXTRAORDINARY FIDELITY IN DOGS.—The Fleet, and King's Bench prison-keepers, are not allowed to admit these sagacious creatures into "durance vile." The masters of two dogs have been alternately incarcerated in each of these prisons (although they are both now in the Fleet). One is a black rough dog, which, from its master's first being confined to the Fleet, has never left the gate, except for a few minutes, until he was lately removed by *Habeas Corpus* to the King's Bench, where it followed him, and where it remained until he was again removed to the Fleet, where it still continues on the outside, and where its owner sends it food. At night it is entirely shut out; and when the gate is opened in the morning, it takes it usual station, and seems to lament the wall that separates them! The other is a spotted one, and exactly of the same feeling with the above; and thus both appear to have a mutual interest in the fate of their masters.---One of the prisoners, the owner of the former, has been confined for near three years.

AN AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE.—A Virginia gentleman who had visited Pittsburgh to attend a trial, gave a singular description of the manners of an American court of justice. Neither counsel nor judge, as is well known, wear a gown. The barrister retained in the present instance, being incommoded by heat, first stripped off his coat, then his waistcoat. In an interval of pleading, he put a segar into his mouth, and deliberately smoked it till the opposite counsel had wound up his reply.

READING THE BIBLE.—In the reign of Henry V. a law was passed against the perusal of the Scriptures in England. It was enacted,—"That whatsoever they were that should read the Scriptures in the mother tongue, they should forfeit land, catel, lif, and gödes from theyre heyres, for ever; and so be condemned for heretykes to God, enemies to the crowne, and most errant traitors to the lande."

On contrasting the above statute, with the indefatigable exertions that are now making to print and circulate the Bible, what a happy *revolution* in public sentiment appears to have taken place!

DIVORCE.—A divorce is allowed in China on the ground of *talkativeness*, or disregard of her husband's parents, or envious and suspicious temper in the wife.

Two soldiers, a few evenings ago, at Chelsea, were talking of the privations they had undergone: when one of them observed, he had lain for weeks on rough boards, with a wood[illegible]; the other that he had slept, night after night, in Italy, on marble. And Irish fish[illegible] the company observed, "It was all nonsense, for he had often slept [illegible]ers."

[illegible]ter is a cheap and certain de[illegible]s, which cannot be too gener[illegible]

part of the compact with the Company, to which the faith of Parliament stands pledged. 2. That if the Company concedes this point, it must be on obtaining reciprocal concessions—one extending to India-built ships the full rights of British registry—the other admitting East India sugars to home consumption on equal terms with those of the West India Colonies. The impression of the Chairman of the meeting was, that strong hopes existed of a disposition in Government to wield the required privilege to East India built ships; but that with regard to sugars, the treasu y wished to pause for a year before any steps should be taken towards an equalization of the duties. The whole West India interest has been latterly going to decay: and it is declared by our West India planters, that the free entrance of East India sugar for consumption here will expel them from the home markets—the only one now within their reach. In India, it is said, sugars are produced at a cost of one halfpany per lb. only—in the West they cost five-pence halfpenny.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.

[From the *Times*.]

The cry at present among the country gentry is—"Remunerating prices; remunerating prices." We shall therefore, in few words, explain what is meant by the expression. Remunerating prices simply mean such prices as shall enable the landowners, at the expense of the country, to support all the extravagant grants which they themselves have made out of their estates to ministers during the last thirty years: and a greater iniquity than that of remunerating prices cannot possibly be conceived; for it would be the consummation of all the practical iniquities of years past: it would be allowing corrupt house of commons after corrupt house of commons, up to the time when the present was elected, to commit all manner of wrong, even to that of voting direct and notorious false-hoods (such as, that a one pound note and a shilling were equal to a guinea), without suffering any kind of ill consequence! And this we assert to be in theory most unjust, and in practice impossible. It is contrary to the laws of nature and the ordinances of Providence, that men should, either from blindness or perverseness, act wrong, and derive from such mode of acting all the advantages of rectitude, firmness, and integrity. "We have sinned, and be ye sure your sin will find you out."—Numbers, xxxii, 23. These are words of Divine Wisdom, which we see verified every day.

There is also another cry, equally unjust, and equally deserving notice and reproof:—It is now said, "Every thing falls ultimately upon the land." "Rates, tithes, taxes, all fall at last upon the land." Why, gentlemen, we reply, you should have thought of this when, year after year, you were burdening the land. It is too late to complain now, when the land simply stands, or falls, under that load of taxes which you yourselves put upon it. It is but three years ago, when, after the peace was concluded, that you voted for an addition of ten thousand men to the regular army. As much as was needed to keep on the top of the column, so much of it sank into the mire. Those ten thousand which were added to the army, and the other ten thousand, which were added to the [illegible]-books. Are you now to [illegible] those whom yourselves [illegible] brought upon the parish? Pauperism has regularly increased with taxation. You went on taxing: you even added three millions in one year after the peace was concluded: you scoffed at those who proposed any limitation to the extravagancies of Government—called them Jacobins and Radicals—carried unjust laws against them to stifle the power of complaining—wished that those who were dissatisfied with the country, such as you had made it, would leave it. And now behold the result! You *cannot* live in it yourselves!!! And you expect to be pitied! Pity you? No: pity those whom you have consigned to prisons, for resisting the measures which have brought this ruin upon you!—pity Englishmen, whose houses are exposed to be entered at midnight, under the pretence of a search for arms, which not only every Englishman, but every created man, by the first law of nature, has a *right* to have in his house!—pity Englishmen called upon to produce sureties or to go to gaol for unproved and untried offences!—pity Englishmen liable to be banished from their native land for writing twice against that system which has brought you and yours into your present condition! These are indeed objects of pity. As to yourselves, take the words of the Universal Prayer in your mouths, and see how forcibly they will plead in your behalf—

"That pity we've to others shown,
"That pity show to us."

But soft and fairly, gentlemen: excuse the freedom we are going to take with you by looking in your faces. We suspect we have seen you in court before. Are not you the very persons, one and all of you, who were continually calling out that you would shed the last drop of blood, and expend your *last guinea*, in the just and necessary war? Are not you, every mother's son of you, the blood-and-guinea men? Why, what pitiful creatures you must be! What, in the name of wonder, can you, after all those declarations, be making such a rout about now? You ought of all men to be most content that you have some slight opportunity afforded you to prove your sincerity. Other men's blood, as we have heard, and even women's blood too, has been shed in resisting those measures which have at last brought distress even upon your order. None of your blood has ever flown. And now, to what has all your swaggering come, since your pockets have been really touched? When the result of that war which both you and we defended as unavoidable, joined to the consequences of those extravagancies which you most corruptly declared to be necessary, very naturally and very justly begins to press upon you, all England is stunned with your clamour: you would stop the very bread of life in its way to the mouths of Englishmen, you would toss it into the sea, or throw it back again to the Polanders to rot on their dunghills, in order that you may enjoy a monopoly of the market for your productions, and, in fact, visit upon the innocent people at large the effect of your own misdoings. But we pray and firmly trust that a benevolent Providence will frustrate your intentions, and that an abundant and well-gotten harvest will retain all the fruits of the earth at their present prices, beyond which they never would have risen but through your criminal subserviency.

The agricultural question remains exactly where it was—the weather continues very hot, and Lord Londonderry very much puzzled and extremely over-heated, and affected with a vertigo, by such an incessant wheeling about. There is no standing at ease; Mr. Ricardo [illegible] bridge keep an eternal outcry of orders "To the right, to [illegible] former; "To the left, to close [illegible] the Baronet; and the complaisant [illegible] willing to turn any way for rest, [illegible] round till he is ready to fall, to the [illegible] sion of all by-standers.—The bo[illegible] freshing rains we have experienced [illegible] few days would have filled our he[illegible] and thankfulness, if it had not been fo[illegible] lection of the doleful remarks of Lord [illegible] about the misery of *over production*. [illegible] we thought of the distress of our Prem[illegible] fructifying showers—and saw the cor[illegible] forth on inch or two of a night, and [illegible] springing in gay luxuriance, and smelt [illegible] bloossom's fragrance, so rich in presen[illegible] and future fecundity, and the broad-le[illegible] nip calling out "Now I am safe," and [illegible] and the sheep, now grazing and now lyi[illegible] upon the warm and steaming earth, and [illegible] the cud of fatness, we checked the rising [illegible] of our hearts, and thought only of Lor[illegible] pool, and were exceeding sorrowful. It [illegible] lancholy business. If Lord Liverpool cou[illegible] stract the Rev. Bishop of Peterborough from t[illegible] eighty seven subtleties with which he has bee[illegible] puzzling the poor evangelicals of his diocese, and [illegible] get him to form a happy reversal of some of ou[illegible] public prayers against drought, and scarcity, and [illegible] substitute a deprecation, according to the new [illegible] light, of the teeming bounty of Heaven, praying [illegible] for blight and mildew upon our crops, and rot[illegible] tenness and murrain on our herds and flocks—it [illegible] might do something. But if we *must* have plenty—if abundance *will* come, and Lord Liverpool and company be compelled to retire in sack-cloth and ashes, we do trust the nation will endure the misfortune with all due resignation.—*Chester Guardian*.

There has been published, a second report of the Agricultural Committee, which has continued to sit since its first report, a fact very few persons in the United Kingdom were probably aware of. There is no specific recommendation in the report, but a kind of suggestion, that the permission to warehouse foreign corn imported, should be confined to the great ports, in order to prevent its being smuggled into the home markets. There is, however, only one case in which any smuggling of this kind has been detected, which occurred at Bridlington, and which is, apparently, more to be attributed to extraordinary negligence on the part of the surveyor, than to any defect in the arrangements required by law. The quantity warehoused in the small ports is insignificant, compared with that in the great ones. Out of 897,136 quarters of corn, warehoused in Great Britain, only 43,103 are warehoused in the small ports of England—in all the ports of Scotland, 144,775. If the facilities for smuggling corn are greater in the small ports, the relative quantities of corn in those ports show that the *intentions* of the mass of importers are by no means fraudulent. We hope, then, that any further restrictions on the [illegible] fredom of the corn trade, already [illegible] will be resisted; for the [illegible] information [illegible] that no qu[illegible] be smugg[illegible] smugglin[illegible] is mad[illegible]

ttee has come to the end of
y be sure that, in its present
temper of the house of com-
ning but mischief.—*Traveller.*

Manchester Paper June 15.

Sessions of the Bath-forum Ma-
Friday, the Dowager Lady Trim-
s fined, under the Walcot Police
penalty of 40s. and costs, for suffer-
erce mastiff dog to go unmuzzled
g served with a notice to keep the
zled.

sociation has been formed, and a subs-
opened, by the inhabitants of Lancaster,
urpose of encouraging a spirit of econo-
independence in the labouring classes.
is view, it is intended to reward, in the
ce, those who bring up the largest fa-
ithout assistance from the parish; se-
children who enable their aged parents
ithout such assistance; and, lastly, those
who serve faithfully the same master
ress the greatest number of years. The
of the Society are most praiseworthy,
we wish it every success.

Useful Project.—In consequence of a representation made to the committee for managing the affairs at Lloyd's, that the crew of a vessel which was wrecked last winter near Beachy Head, might have been saved had there been any place of refuge on the cliffs, they entered into correspondence with their agent at Newhaven on the subject, and having ascertained that caverns might be cut at a moderate expense, they submitted the subject to the subscribers, and it having met with their approbation, six caverns, with entrances 3 feet wide, & flights of steps 20 feet in height, terminating in an apartment 8 feet square have been cut in the cliff's between Cuckmore and Beachy Head, and a place called Derby's Cave required, by which means mariners and passengers who may be unfortunately wrecked on that part of the coast of Sussex will now find a safe place of refuge from the dangers of the seas.

Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas, a widow lady named *Matthews*, aged 45, obtained £50, damages against a journeyman carpenter, named *Reynolds*, for a breach of promise of marriage. The only novelty in the case was that the defendant was the *executor* of the disappointed lady's deceased husband.

Lieut. Hutchinson, on the Sandown district, has discovered a new scheme of the smugglers, which is, they put half ankers of spirits in sacks, four each, and float them up Sandwich Creek, by the strength of the flood-tides, about one foot under the surface of the water. For some time past the *fishing up spirits* has been a profitable trade.

England imports butter from Ireland to the value, it is said, of 2,000,000l. per annum; while the exportation of British manufactures of all descriptions, to the whole of South America, does not exceed 4,000,000l. per annum.

launched at Messrs.
side of the Tyne,
iron boat,
nd which
iron

the 11th inst. with a cargo of cloverseed and cast-iron. The voyage from London to Rouen was performed in fifty-five hours. She left the latter place on Thursday morning, and would have reached Paris on Saturday evening, if she had not taken the ground near St. Audeley's, in consequence of a rope breaking, and being hindered from proceeding by the crowds which came on board at different places to view her. This voyage will be for ever memorable in the history of navigation, it being the first attempt to traverse the ocean in a vessel composed of any material but of wood. The enterprise has proved decidedly successful. Thus we have a direct communication open between the two great capitals of Europe, and which is performed in a shorter time than is taken by the stoutest merchantmen to sail to Rouen only. Not the slightest accident occurred during the voyage, nor could the people on board discover any difference in the movement of the vessel from that of the strongest vessel that navigates the seas.

The total amount of the sums expended in the year 1820, for the maintenance of the poor in England and Wales, was £7,329,549 7s.

Captain Valle was executed at Toulon on the 10th instant, pursuant to the sentence of the Assize Court of that town, on his conviction as one of the principal agents of a conspiracy against the Government.

The Rev. Richard Laurence, D. C. L. Canon of Church, and Regius Professor of Hebrew, is appointed Archbishop of Cashel.

Two estates at St. Kitt's for which £45,000 were refused five years ago, were knocked down at the Auction Mart on Tuesday se'nnight for £16,000.

The King of Denmark was invested at Copenhagen with the Order of the Garter, by Mr. Foster, our Ambassador there, and Sir George Naylor, on the 10th instant. A grand dinner was given at the palace after the ceremony, at which were present the Queen and Princesses, the Princes of the Royal House, the Plenipotentiaries, Ministers of State, and other persons of distinction.—His Highness the Prince Ferdinand, owing to the King's absence, from indisposition, was pleased, in his Majesty's name, to drink to the health of the King of England, Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter: the first Plenipotentiary then drank to the health of the King and Queen of Denmark: and his Highness afterwards, in the King's name, drank to the Knights Companions of the said Most Noble Order.

A highly respectable and eminent West India establishment on Monday suspended payment, to the great regret of the City. Their property in West India securities is reported to be four times larger than their debts, but such is the depressed state of trade, that no money could be raised on it.

Piracies.—Some of the United States government vessels, which have been most praiseworthily active, have succeeded in capturing several more of the ruffians who have so long infested Port Antonio.—The pirates boarded on the 13th December, the brig Alexander, from Glasgow to New Orleans; and after robbing her, savagely murdered the captain (Fergusson) and the steward. The murderers, it is said, are captured by the United States schooner, Porpoise.

Above 30,000 men are at this time employed in cutting a grand canal from the Texel, through North Holland, to Amsterdam. The marshy soil under the water is removed by means of nets, and above 1000 small vessels are daily employed in carrying it away. The depth of the canal is fixed at twenty-five feet, that the largest East or West Indiamen may be able to reach Amsterdam without unloading any part of their cargo in the Texel. The canal will be above ten German (fifty English) miles in length.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The following particulars relating to the Sandwich Islands, were communicated by the captain of an American vessel, who lately visited them on a whaling voyage:—

"The Sandwich Islands are now becoming a place of great commerce, and the natives making rapid strides towards civilization. From the frequent visits they have had, of late years, from Americans and English, they are daily assuming their manners and customs, and abolishing their own. No longer is seen the bow or the spear—no more is heard the shrill sound of the war conch, or the agonising shrieks of the victim prepared for the sacrifice. Superstition is done away—idolatry has ceased—the 'church-going bell' is now heard to break on the stillness of the sabbath, and the cheering rays of Christianity have already begun to beam on these children of nature. There are now residing amongst them, several of the Missionary Society, from the United States, with their wives and families; there is a school kept by them, and a number of the rising generation are taught the arts of reading, writing, drawing, &c. which, together with the exemplary conduct of all the society, the moral and religious precepts delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bingham, and the Rev. Mr. Thurston, in the church, are daily increasing amongst those children of nature a high sense of moral rectitude.

"Since the commencement of the year 1821, no less than 28 ships and brigs have visited these Islands, for the object of trade or procuring supplies.

"The natives, themselves, are now the owners of ten square-rigged vessels, none less than 120 tons, besides a number of schooners and sloops, all of which they keep constantly going from island to island, with sandal wood, provisions &c. They are principally manned by natives, sailing them with skill and regularity. While Captain Gardner remained at Woahoo, one of their vessels arrived from a voyage to Kamptschatka; she was commanded by a white man, but manned entirely by natives. For a quantity of salt, she carried to the Governor of Kamptschatka, she brought in return a quantity of dried salmon, cordage, canvas, cutlery, &c. The Governor also made his Owhyeean Majesty a present of large tract of land, and sent him a deed They are pleased with the success of the vo and would soon undertake another.

"On the south side of the island of Wo is one of the most commodious harbours in world; no wind or waves ever enter there to danger the safety of a vessel. There can be tained refreshments of every kind, and a shi repaired if needed; for this last year it has a resort for all the whale ships coursing northern latitudes, for refreshments and

"In the missionary orphan school, at is a young native of the North-west C is a very forward scholar, reads well made great proficiency in drawing."

LAW.

BODY SNATCHIN
KING v. GEORGE CAN
fe was indicted for a m

de[illegible]ed necessary to keep down the unfortunate wretches in Ireland. If protection was refused to them, resistance to oppression was their first duty, as it would be their last resource. The Irish would be less than men if they submitted to it as a permanent system, and the Irish were not less than men. Neither Archbishops nor Bishops in Ireland did their duty. The Honourable Member here read a petition to Lord Blaney, from the inhabitants of Castle Blaney, relative to their want of a resident Rector, and his Lordship's answer, in which he says that the system complained of appeared to have no other object than to banish gentlemen of property from their estates, and to deprive their tenantry of the advantages of their residence. By a return made to that House, it appeared that there were 1270 benefices in Ireland, 2232 parishes, 1142 churches—192 benefices were with resident clergy. There were 1773 incumbents, and 507 non-residents. After that return, men might talk about religion, and no set of men were more in the habit of canting about religion than his Majesty's ministers; but it was clear that these numerous non-residents left their country and neglected their duties with the sanction and approbation of the Bishops. But these abuses naturally grew out of the system so long pursued in Ireland; that system embraced not so much the cause of religion, as the elevation of the younger branches of the leading families in Ireland, to the injury of religion, to the lasting disgrace of the Church. The interests and honour of both were postponed, and the influence of the establishment made subservient to the ambition of the aristocracy. So great were the abuses which prevailed in the Church of Ireland, that Bishops receiving £10,000 & £20,000 a year for their spiritual labours and holy zeal, remained absent from the country for twenty years together. The late Bishop of Derry remained for fifteen or twenty years with his family in France—for that time he never set his feet on the ground which contributed so largely to his revenues. The revenues of the Arichbishop of Armagh amounted to £15,000 a year; but it appeared by the statement of Mr. Wakefield, that the rates and rents of the archbishop rick might be made to amount to 140 or £150,000 a year; that immense revenue was in the hands of the Bishop, and would descend to his successors, the junior branches of the leading families. 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LICENSING SYSTEM.

Mr. James presented a petition from a person named Priddle who kept a public house in Trutonhill, near Ilchester, for sixten years, and was unjustly deprived of his license, under plea of irregularity; but, in fact, for having illuminated his house on the acquittal of her late Majesty. Of this unjust exercise of authority the petitioner accused two of the notorious visiting magistrates of Ilchester gaol; "And," said Mr. James, "if the allegations in the petition were correct, they only proved that their conduct was as tyrannical without the walls of that Bastile, as it had been culpably negligent within."—Ordered to lie on the table.

Thursday, June 20.—A bill for consolidating the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada was read a first time.

SCOTCH JURIES.

The Scotch Jury Bill was read a second time. The object of this bill is to select petty juries, in criminal cases, by ballot, and not, as now, by the presiding judge; and to give a power of peremptory challenge to the prosecutor and prosecuted.—The tendency of the bill is assuredly to promote the free and impartial administration of justice.

[illegible]*a &c.*—
[illegible]Meteor, Capt. Cobb, An[illegible]
24th ult. That portion of [illegible]
is of immediate importance m[illegible]
ed as follows:—Bolivar was [illegible]
Quito, where the viceroy Morge[illegible]
without the power of escape. T[illegible]
were confident of victory.

Commodore Daniels is appoin[illegible]
der-in-Chief of all the naval forc[illegible]
bia, but his Commission being s[illegible]
United States while he was on his pas[illegible]
to La Guayra, he could not assume[illegible]
mand until another order could be[illegible]
from the Colombia Congress. In the l[illegible]
of April, however, to show his patrio[illegible]
had voluntered his services in a subo[illegible]
capacity, and was fitting out an 18 gun [illegible]
his own expense, to join the expedition [illegible]
Puerto Cabello. That port was closely bl[illegible]
ed and its early conquest seemed certain.

The Spanish General Morales, defeat[illegible]
harrassed at all points, had taken shelter a[illegible]
to Cabello. It is confirmed that Coro ha[illegible]
retaken by the Patriots on the 17th April[illegible]
a spirited engagement.

The force of Morales is rated at 3000 m[illegible]
force beneath that of the Patriots. A S[illegible]
frigate had made an attempt to break th[illegible]
the blockading squadron, but was compe[illegible]
put back with the loss of her foremast.

From all that can be collected, it manife[illegible]
pears that the Spanish power in Colom[illegible]
been brought to a termination, and th[illegible]
pendence of that fertile and beautiful [illegible]
is an event beyond any further doubt; a[illegible]
not be long before the Legitimates ha[illegible]
foot of land in South America which th[illegible]
call their own.

IRELAND.

COUNTY OF CLARE.—The contagious fever [illegible]
rapidly extending among the peasantry. Twen[illegible]
six patients were admitted to the Hospital [illegible]
Ennis last week. In the parish of Clondigad mo[illegible]
then fifty are ill: five died on Sunday week.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—From Cunnem[illegible]
the accounts are most afflicting. Numbers [illegible]
daying daily of absolute want. The people [illegible]
affected with swelling in the limbs, and are unab[illegible]
to walk. Despair seems to have seized their mind[illegible]
they are incapable of exertion.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.—The following circum[illegible]
tance, selected from a mass of affecting incident[illegible]
which have come to our knowledge, we pledg[illegible]
ourselves for its accuracy. On Monday last [illegible]
gentleman, who is a member of one our of sub-committees, had fifty head of cattle *blooded*. A crowd of persons assembled at the time began *fighting of the blood, to use it for food*! Shocked at the scene, the gentleman instantly threw open his meal-store to satisfy the cravings of the people, and prevent them from resorting to a measure exceeded only by canibalism.

"*Ballinakill Parish, June* 19, 1822.

"REV. SIR,—I beg leave to inform you, that there have died within these two days past in this parish, of actual starvation, fifteen persons, and I fear, from the state I have seen them in, in administering the rites of the church to them, that four times that number are past recovery. I am sorry also to have to observe to you, that fever is increasing to an alarming degree; there are at least in my parish 150 now suffering under that disease, and I have remarked, it is those th[illegible] at suffered most fr[illegible] hunger that are [illegible] afflicted.—With respe[illegible] teem, I have [illegible] obedi[illegible] the [illegible] ent[illegible]

de[illegible]ed necessary to keep down the unfortunate wretches in Ireland. If protection was refused to them, resistance to oppression was their first duty, as it would be their last resource. The Irish would be less than men if they submitted to it as a permanent system, and the Irish were not less than men. Neither Archbishops nor Bishops in Ireland did their duty. The Honourable Member here read a petition to Lord Blaney, from the inhabitants of Castle Blaney, relative to their want of a resident Rector, and his Lordship's answer, in which he says that the system complained of appeared to have no other object than to banish gentlemen of property from their estates, and to deprive their tenantry of the advantages of their residence. By a return made to that House, it appeared that there were 1270 benefices in Ireland, 2232 parishes, 1142 churches—192 benefices were with resident clergy. There were 1778 incumbents, and 507 non-residents. After that return, men might talk about religion, and no set of men were more in the habit of canting about religion than his Majesty's ministers; but it was clear that these numerous non-residents left their country and neglected their duties with the sanction and approbation of the Bishops. But these abuses naturally grew out of the system so long pursued in Ireland; that system embraced not so much the cause of religion, as the elevation of the younger branches of the leading families in Ireland, to the injury of religion, to the lasting disgrace of the Church. The interests and honour of both were postponed, and the influence of the establishment made subservient to the ambition of the aristocracy. So great were the abuses which prevailed in the Church of Ireland, that Bishops receiving £10,000 & £20,000 a year for their spiritual labours and holy zeal, remained absent from the country for twenty years together. The late Bishop of Derry remained for fifteen or twenty years with his family in France—for that time he never set his feet on the ground which contributed so largely to his revenues. The revenues of the Arichbishop of Armagh amounted to £15,000 a year; but it appeared by the statement of Mr. Wakefield, that the rates and rents of the archbishop rick might be made to amount to 140 or £150,000 a year; that immense revenue was in the hands of the Bishop, and would descend to his successors, the junior branches of the leading families. The revenue arising from the [illegible]s alone would, if properly managed, be [illegible]re than sufficient to support the Established [illegible]urch, and to pay the Catholic Clergy be[illegible]—a measure which he would warmly sup[illegible], because he thought they were entitled [illegible]n allowance—and because the payment of [illegible] clergy by Parliament would greatly tend [illegible]estroy religious distinctions, and to esta[illegible] tranquility in that country. His motion [illegible]t be met by the declaration that they [illegible]d have a Church connected with the Sate; [illegible] every such principle he begged to dis[illegible]. He said, that a State which could not [illegible] without a Church, ought not to exist. [illegible]France, tithes were abolished, and the Cler[illegible]aid by the State. Their Archbishops had [illegible]0, the Bishops £600 a year. The Bishops [illegible] Ireland ought to have their allowances [illegible]ualized, to take away the temptation to [illegible]nslations, and with it that Crown influence [illegible]hich made them so notoriously subservient [illegible]he exercise of their political functions. [illegible]weden, the Archbishops had 3 or £400 [illegible]. "In Denmark," said a work of great [illegible]ty on the continent, "the clergy were [illegible] richer than most Protestant Cler[illegible] and the cause of this wealth was, [illegible] had one-third of the tithes. In [illegible]rg, the State suppor[illegible] the clergy [illegible]87,000. Th[illegible] for non-re[illegible]vant of gle[illegible]oted £6 or [illegible] to augment [illegible]ked a little [illegible]d he found

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Sir John Newport said, that one of the promises held out at the Union by Mr. Pitt in this country, and by Lord Castlereagh in Ireland, was, that a commutation of tithes should take place immediately. But that promise had been falsified, and, indeed, every promise upon the occasion, except the private bargains entered into with individuals. Ireland consented to the Union upon the promise of an equalization of privileges and a commutation of tithes. The House was bound to make good the promise. The Honourable Baronet moved as an amendment, that the House should *pledge* itself to take the subject of tithes into consideration early the next session, with a view to substitute a mode of providing for the Established Church different from the present vexatious and injurious system.—Mr. Rice, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Hutchinson, supported the motion.—Mr. Plunkett said, that if the positions of the Honourable Member for Montrose were acted upon, they would shake not only that *little* which was the property of the church, but very speedily the rents of the landholder, and the dividends of the stockholder.—For Sir J. Newport's amendment (Mr. Hume having withdrawn his motion) 65; against it, 72; majority, 7.

LICENSING SYSTEM.

Mr. James presented a petition from a person named Priddle who kept a public house in Trutonhill, near Ilchester, for sixten years, and was unjustly deprived of his license, under plea of irregularity; but, in fact, for having illuminated his house on the acquittal of her late Majesty. Of this unjust exercise of authority the petitioner accused two of the notorious visiting magistrates of Ilchester gaol; "And," said Mr. James, "if the allegations in the petition were correct, they only proved that their conduct was as tyrannical without the walls of that Bastile, as it had been culpably negligent within."—Ordered to lie on the table.

Thursday, June 20.—A bill for consolidating the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada was read a first time.

SCOTCH JURIES.

The Scotch Jury Bill was read a second time. The object of this bill is to select petty juries, in criminal cases, by ballot, and not, as now, by the presiding judge; and to give a power of peremptory challenge to the prosecutor and prosecuted.—The tendency of the bill is assuredly to promote the free and impartial administration of justice.

[illegible]*a &c.*—[illegible]
Meteor, Capt. Cobb, An[illegible]
24th ult. That portion of [illegible]
is of immediate importance m[illegible]
ed as follows:—Bolivar was [illegible]
Quito, where the viceroy Morge[illegible]
without the power of escape. T[illegible]
were confident of victory.

Commodore Daniels is appoin[illegible]
der-in-Chief of all the naval forc[illegible]
bia, but his Commission being s[illegible]
United States while he was on his pas[illegible]
to La Guayra, he could not assume[illegible]
mand until another order could be[illegible]
from the Colombia Congress. In the l[illegible]
of April, however, to show his patric[illegible]
had voluntered his services in a subo[illegible]
capacity, and was fitting out an 18 gun [illegible]
his own expense, to join the expedition [illegible]
Puerto Cabello. That port was closely bl[illegible]
ed and its early conquest seemed certain.

The Spanish General Morales, defeat[illegible]
harrassed at all points, had taken shelter a[illegible]
to Cabello. It is confirmed that Coro ha[illegible]
retaken by the Patriots on the 17th April[illegible]
a spirited engagement.

The force of Morales is rated at 3000 m[illegible]
force beneath that of the Patriots. A S[illegible]
frigate had made an attempt to break th[illegible]
the blockading squadron, but was compe[illegible]
put back with the loss of her foremast.

From all that can be collected, it manife[illegible]
pears that the Spanish power in Colon[illegible]
been brought to a termination, and th[illegible]
pendence of that fertile and beautiful [illegible]
is an event beyond any further doubt; au[illegible]
not be long before the Legitimates ha[illegible]
foot of land in South America which th[illegible]
call their own.

IRELAND.

COUNTY OF CLARE.—The contagious fever [illegible]
rapidly extending among the peasantry. Twen[illegible]
six patients were admitted to the Hospital [illegible]
Ennis last week. In the parish of Clondigad mo[illegible]
then fifty are ill: five died on Sunday week.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—From Cunnem[illegible]
the accounts are most afflicting. Numbers [illegible]
daying daily of absolute want. The people [illegible]
affected with swelling in the limbs, and are unab[illegible]
to walk. Despair seems to have seized their mind[illegible]
they are incapable of exertion.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.—The following circum[illegible]
tance, selected from a mass of affecting incident[illegible]
which have come to our knowledge, we pledg[illegible]
ourselves for its accuracy. On Monday last [illegible]
gentleman, who is a member of one our of sub-com[illegible]
mittees, had fifty head of cattle *blooded*. A crowd of persons assembled at the time began *fighting of the blood, to use it for food*! Shocked at the scene, the gentleman instantly threw open his meal-store to satisfy the cravings of the people, and prevent them from resorting to a measure exceeded only by canibalism.

"*Ballinakill Parish, June* 19, 1822.

"REV. SIR,—I beg leave to inform you, that there have died within these two days past in this parish, of actual starvation, fifteen persons, and I fear, from the state I have seen them in, in administering the rites of the church to them, that four times that number are past recovery. I am sorry also to have to observe to you, that fever is increasing to an alarming degree; there are at least in my [illegible]arish 150 now suffering under that disease, and I hav[illegible] remarked, it is these th[illegible] at suffered most fr[illegible] hunger that are [illegible] afflicted.—With resp[illegible] teem, I hav[illegible] obedi[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]nt[illegible]

"[illegible]

…a &c.—

…firmed by …e Minister of War has …Majesty to apprize him of the …st was accomplished by trea… …will, no doubt, meet with the …of the law. The paltry wretch …by the basest, most insinuating, …cal means, to which no one worthy …of man would stoop, was a Quar… …n Monsieur's regiment; and he is …he *Journal des Debats* as a *brave …al officer.*"

A WELL-MERITED COMPLIMENT.

…friends of civil and religious freedom in …y, have presented two beautiful silver …to Mr. Lawless, proprietor of the Belfast …n, in token of their approbation of his …conduct. The following is a copy of …iption:

…esented to John Lawless, Esq. of Belfast, …riends of civil and religious freedom, in …, as a testimony of their high admira… …e talents and independence he has ma… …in his able and eloquent advocacy of …ciple."

…wless, in the course of his reply to the …his friends, ve y well observes of po… …-servers, that "they rise in their po… …phere by throwing out the ballast of …ty, and are exalted in proportion to …of their servility."

REDUCTION OF INTEREST.

…ery lively sensation was produced to-day …Royal Exchange, by an intimation that …urt of Bank Directors had, at the usual …ng of this morning, adopted the resolution …ering the rate of discount, and of receiv… …s in future at four per cent. This mea… …hich has for a long period been anxiously …d of the Bank by the monied and mercan… …re t, and which has been also, it is un… …od, urgently required of them by Govern… …had been so long withheld, that when an… …ed it was quite unexpected. The motives … Bank, however, for selecting this period …vious. After the present month, the re… …n, of the interest on the navy five per cents …e completed, and as there will then re… …no five per cent. stock of the Government, …gher rate could not be with propriety asked …commercial discounts. Of the benefits of the …asure as concerns commerce, there may be …me doubts, as the complaint in that quarter has …een, not want of capital, but of employment …or it.

On the funds, and on the foreign securities …irculating in this country, it is likely to produce … more decided effect, nearly all of them having …perienced an advance in value soon after it …as announced. Consols for the account, which … the morning stood at 80⅝, left off at 81½. In …ese, as in all other markets, however, the real …emand for investment must govern the price, …d it is not likely that persons will become …anent holders of stock with borrowed mo…

…well known that the Bank has followed, … the lead, in the reduction of disco…nt, … capitalists, who make a … time taken … ects … nay

…introduction of so formidable a competitor, and it is supposed, that, in order to insure full employment for capital, they will be compelled to discount at 3… par cent. No time is lost by the Bank in carring their resolution into effect, as the new measure will be in full operation on Monday next.—*London papers, June* 20,

Liverpool Mercury.—June 28.

THE OBSERVER.

THE EAST AND WEST INDIA INTERESTS.

A dispute, of very considerable importance, agitates at the present moment, two of the greatest bodies of the commercial world—the East India Company and the West India Merchants and Planters. The case stands thus:—By the 53d of George III. technically called the Charter Act of the Company, the trade to the East Indies was thrown open to the public, on condition that the private trader should not be allowed to navigate vessels of less than three hundred and fifty tons burden. As this cramped the energies of the merchants, who were anxious to embark in Eastern commerce, a bill was recently introduced to the House of Commons, by the President of the Board of Control, the object of which was, to consolidate all the acts relative to the private trade to India; and application was made to the Company, to give up that part of their chartered right which empowered them to refuse private vessels of less then three hundred and fifty tons admissions to their settlements. The ground on which the request is made, is perfectly fair. At present vessels of the smallest tonnage may clear out from Gibraltar or Malta, or from any port belonging to a power in amity with this country, for India; and it was felt naturally enough, that to refuse the same privilege to the British marchant, was an invidious and anomalous act. The Company, it appears, are not unwilling to concede this point; but they ask, in return—Ist. That India-built ships should be admitted to the full benefit of British registry—that is, that they may be allowed to enter into the general trade of the country,—of which they were deprived by the act of the 55th Geo. III. and 2dly. That the heavy duty of East India sugar should be repealed—so that the East and West India manufacturer of that article should have an equal chance in the homemarket. The interest of the consumer, comprising the great body of the people of this country, is intimately connected with this question. In our opinion the argument is wholly in favour of the East Indian. If the duty be taken off from East India sugar, that article may be procured at a much cheaper rate than it can now be obtained. But, independently of the great mass of consumers, the manufacturer, the agriculturist, the India British capitalist, and the Company, in the capacity of sovereigns have a vast deal staked on the issue of this contest. With respect to the first-mentioned body, it is not perhaps generally known, that the quantity of manufactured cottons, exported to India, in 1793, only amounted in value to 156*l.*; but that in the year 1813, it rose to 701,000*l.*, and is now upwards of 1,000,000*l.*, with every prospect of being infinitely increased by prudent management. The persons employed in those manufactures, are, of course, prevented from coming on the parish, and thus a c… siderable burden is kept from the shoul…s of the agricultural interest. But how is this trade to be kept up? The native population of India cannot pay for our manufactures in specie; and if, by prohibiting duties, such as those laid on sugar, and in a very considerable degree, on raw cotton, we prevent the British manufacturer from receiving the produce of India, in return for our goods, the trade must necessarily be annihilated. Those duties, also must have a baneful effect on the interests of the Company, as sovereigns. The Marquis of Hastings, by a master-stroke of policy, very acceptable to those who were debtors, not quite so acceptable to the creditors, relieved the home-treasury of the Company from the payment of 1,000,000*l.* annually, being half the interest of the debt, which he transferred to the treasury of Bengal. Now, how is the remaining million payable in this country to be provided for? Either by shipments of produce to be sold in England, or by the importation of specie. Two of the principal articles of India produce, sugar and cotton, are nearly excluded from the British market. The only other mode, therefore, is by the importation of specie. This may go on for a year or two (and, we understand, at this moment half-a- million of specie has been embarked from Bombay for this country); but, if the system be long continued, India will be drained of specie; the price of those articles, particularly of grain, on which the revenue of the country mainly depends, will fall in value; the peasant will be unable to pay his rent; the landholder will, of course, be incapable of contributing to the revenue; and the country will exhibit one scene of distress and litigation. A more liberal system of policy can alone avert those evils—evils which, if not remedied, may lose us the empire of the East. If, having deprived the population of India of their trade in manufactured cottons—an article with which they once supplied the world—if, having forced our cotton manufactures into their market, to the exclusion of their own manufactured goods—if, by pursuing the monopolizing system, we throw thousands of people out of employment—and if, having done all, we refuse to receive the produce of India into our markets, the people will, most undoubtedly, turn on their oppressors; for, under such circumstances, they can be considered in no other light, and to use the word of an Honourable India Director, "they will endeavour to relieve themselves from our subjection."

INDIA TRADE.—A General Court of Proprietors was held Wednesday at the India House, when an interesting subject came under consideration. A proposal appears to have been made by Government, that the Company should wave that article in their charter which excludes from the private trade to India all ships not measuring 350 tons and upwards. The fact is generally admitted, that the above limit affixed to the private trade has for some time operated as a serious obstacle to its success; and that if continued in its present … a decline, if not … cessation of the … must follow at no … mentioned prop… was met, by re… That the stipulat…

M CALCUTTA.

apman, Commander, for

omer, W. Foster, Comman-

n, Peter Roy, Commander, for

g Danube, G. Winslow, Comman-

ship General Lecor, J. G. Duarte,

alia, J. Haig Commander, to complete
Cape and Gibraltar.
Lord Hungerford, Charles Farquharson,
r, for London via Cape.
Hope, J. Flint, Commander, for London.
hip Jane, C. Maitland, Commander, for Isle
nce.
Ship Eliza, Robert Gibson, Commander, for Isle
rance via Madras.
Do. Ship Thetis, C. F. Davies, Commander, for
goon.
Do. Ship Neptune, W. E. Edwards, Commander,
Rangoon.
6. Ship Duke of Bedford, P. Cunyngham, Com-
nder, for Bombay.
Do. French Ship Java, P. Saliz, Commander, for
ourbon.
7. Ship Pascoa, H. Cathre, Commander, for China.
Do. Schooner Highland Lass, E. W. Eaton, Com-
ander, for Coast and Madras.
Do. Bark Dolphin, George East, Commander, for
adras.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER. DOLPHIN.—For Madras.—Mrs. East, Lieute-
nt Francis, 15th Regt. N. I.

PER JANE.—For Mauritius.—Capt. and Mrs Grier-
on

NCH SHIP JAVA.—For Bourbon.—J. J. Das
per cargo, and Stanislas Gambar his clerk.

HOPE.—For London.—Miss Fowles, Ma-
l Watson, Misses H. Bryce. S. Burnie
r P. Thomas. For Madras.—Lieut. Ander-
Service.

IP KING GEORGE THE FOURTH.—For Bom-
s. Prinsep and G. A. Princep, Esq.

C. SHIP ASTELL.—For England.—Misses Maria
Lamb, Sarah E. Lamb, Jessey Loveday and
Jackson, Dr. Grant, Asst. Surg. H. C.

S. SHIP COLUMBIA.—For Calicut.—Mrs. Poe,
Poe, Masters Poe and W. Poe Miss Malloy and
tiveservants.—For Bombay.—Miss Hodgskinson
dr. J. Lowe.

SHIP LORD HUNGERFORD.—Mrs. Brownrigg,
Col. Mackenzie, Mrs. Col. Bradshaw, and Mrs.
ton. J. S. Brownrigg, Esq. Lieut. R. P.
r, 20th Regt. Richard Brich, T. McGeorge,
age, I. B. Knudson, Misses S. Brownrigg, J.
rigg, M. A. Russell, S. Russell, C. M. Salmon.
Salmon, and R. A. H. Bradshaw, Masters J.
wnrigg, Fredr. McMahon, S. Watson, Thos
John DeLore and Mrs. DeLore.

SSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

H. C. S. Asia. Johanne Maria. (D.) Mary
loucester, Danube and Homer. (Amr. Brigs.)

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

e following Stations on the 7th instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

—H. C. S. Astell, and Golconda, Lord
rd, outward bound.
wn,—Lady Newgent.

KEDGEREE.

H. M. Frigate Glasgow, George the
ral Lecor, (P.) ne, outward

NEW ANCHORAG
Ships Prince
of

Esq. of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency, to Maria Augusta, sec aughter of the late Dr. John Grieve of St. Pete gh.

B

At Poona on the 24th mber, the Lady of C. Kane Esq. of a Son.

At Jaulnah, on Thursda 20th instant, the Lady of Capt. Napier, Assistant Adjutant General, of a Daughter.

On the 29th ultimo the Lady of Captain J. W. Graham of the 6th Native Infantry of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 13th December, of Fever, in Camp near Hewrah, on the march from Sholapoore to Poonah, Captain Wm. Nash Commanding the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment N. I. aged 41 years. In him the Public Service has lost a highly Esteemed Officer; and Society, one of its worthiest Members.—His amiable disposition endeared him to the Officers of his Regt. by whom he is deeply regretted, as also by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Nov. 4th Died at Sea on board the H. C. Cruizer Mercury, of a bilious fever caught at Bassadore on his return from Persia, Mr. Richard Hitchings, aged 20 years, universally regretted by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintancy.

Nov. 9th Died at the Bushire Residency, Robt. Green Esq. aged 23 years, Assist. Surgeon attached to the Bussora Residency after a severe and painful illness, which he bore with true christian fortitude and resignation This young man died at too early a period to be generally known, but will be long and sincerely regretted in the small circle of his friends and acquaintance, both as a professional and private character, as possessing all the amiable qualities that can adorn the human heart.

On the 21st Instant, Mr. John Fritz, a Compositor in the Courier Office.

At Bombay on the 22d Ultimo, in the 40th year of his age, William Panton Esq. Garrison Surgeon of Surat.

In the death of this excellent and upright Character, his friends have to lament the loss of one, whose steady principles and unassuming goodness of heart, had justly gained their warmest esteem and regard.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th November, Mr. John Lewis de Abreu to Miss Barbara Maria Lisman.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th November, the lady of H. Tyler, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 2d December, Mrs. J. Grenough, of a still born son.

DEATHS.

On the 5th December, of a fever of only nine days Miss Susan Martin.

On the 4th December, at the Residence of William Patrick, Esq. John Taylor, Esq. aged 32 years.

At Chunar, on the 29th November, Ensign Daniel Campbell, of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Madras.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th November, 1822, at St. Mary's Church, at Fort St. George, by the Revd. Mr. Lewis, Captain R. Bower, 2d Bat. 8th Regt. N. I. to Miss Sophia Hester Shaw, youngest Daughter of the late J. Shaw, Esq. of Bengal.

At St. George's Church, on the 6th instant, by the Revd. W. Thomas, Senior Chaptain, A. Crawley, Esq H. C. Civil Service, to Helen Jane, youngest Daughter, of the late Charles Maxtone, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

BIRTHS.

Madras, on Thursday, the 5th of the of the Hon. Sir Charles Grey

of the late Drax Grosvenor, Esq. formerly of the representatives of Chester. The death this lady was attended by circumstances peculiarly afflictive. An impudent fellow, from drunkenness or some other equally unjustifiable cause on the above day, insisted on getting behind her carriage while taking an airing. The footman and he quarrelled, of course, and a fight between them was the consequence. This naturally agitated the lady considerably; and, the fellow having been taken into custody, and from thence before the magistrate (Mr. Hauson) she attended to request that his punishment might not be severe. While detailing the circumstances to the magistrate, she was still observed to be much agitated, and asked for a glass of water, which was given her; but she had scarcely got out of the magistrate's room when she fell down, and almost instantly expired! Medical assistance was immediately procured, but in vain.

Calcutta.

THERMOMETRICAL TABLE.

CALCUTTA, FOURTH WEEK IN NOVEMBER

*** *Thermometer placed at a North Window in the Shade.*

November 1822.	DEGS.	*November* 1822.	DEGS.
Sunday 24th	6½ A. M. ....54½ 4 P. M. .... 73 5½ P. M. 68	Thursday 28th	6½ A. M. .... 12 P. M. .... 5 P. M. ....
Monday 25th	6½ A. M. .... 54 COLD AND FROSTY 2½ P. M. .... 73 5½ P. M. 68	Friday 29th	6 A. M. .... 2½ P. M. .... 5 P. M. ....
Tu. 26th	6½ A. M. frosty 54 3½ P. M. 73	Saturday 30th	6½ A. M. .... 12 M. .... 7 P. M. ....
Wednesday 27th	6½ A. M. .... 53 3 P. M. .... 72 5½ P. M. 65	HIGHEST RANGE.....	75
		LOWEST DITTO.....	53
		AVRAGE MEDIUM.....	6 4

MEDICAL REPORT.

The average of the Thermometer continues to decrease, that of the last week being only 64 degrees. In other respects the Temperature, Wind, and Heat, morning and evening Fogs, &c. continue much the same.

The average of disease continues to be, upon the whole, much the same.

The effects of COLD became more apparent; and COUGHS are much more frequent. SPASMODIC affections of the chest continue: FEVERS also prevail, and RHEUMATIC PAINS are aggravated.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS are also beginning to appear, as usual, at this change of the season, and the encrease of Cold Weather. Neither nor CHILDREN are so free from disease not only partaking of the general influe season, but their peculiar attacks becom apparent.

Durrumtolah, December 2, 1822.

CALCUTTA JOURNAL EXTRA NARY.

Byramjee Cowasjee

BEGS leave respectfully to announce to the Gentlemen of this settlement that he has taken up those large and commodious Premises in the Bhindy Bazar lately occupied by the Reverend Mr. HALL, where he purposes receiving Horses for Sale.

Byramjee Cowasjee avails himself of this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he has received from the Ship Ermaney a lot of high cast

Arab Horses;

And as regular supplies of the finest Horses will always arrive by every opportunity, Byramjee Cawasjee anticipates the hope of being able to give every satisfaction to all who may honor him with their Patronage.

Bombay, 1st January 1823.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE Distressed Irish.

Amount already published. Rs.	22,817.	2. 25
Mr. Edward Brennen,	50	
Mr. William Newland,	15	
Captain John Clunes,	30	
J. H. Cherry, Esq.	100	
Lieutenant Kelso,	50	
Conductor George Ball,	10	
" Robert Reed,	10	
Lieut. W. A. Tate,	30	
Lieut. J. Warlow,	30	
W. A. Morgan, Esq.	300	
R. K. Pringle, Esq.	100	
Captain James Jeakes H. C. Marine,	100	
Lieutenant Stratford Powell, 5th Regt B. N. I.	50	
D. A. Blane, Esq.	50	
G. G.	50	
Captain Gray, 1st | 2d	50	
Lt. and Adjt. McCallum " "	30	
Lieut. Crauley, " "	20	
" Bird, " "	20	
" Robinson, " "	20	
" Darke,	20	
" Chalmers,	20	
" Smyth,	20	
" Majoribanks,	20	
ign G. Candy,	30	
Bourchier,	15	
Hallett,	20	
urgeon Martin,	35	
Colonel Kemp,	50	
odgrass Assist. Comy.	30	
se Assistant Quarter eneral,	50	
pedy,	100	
Lieutenant and Adjt. Billamore 2d | 1st	30	
Lieut. T. S. Down 2d | 1st	30	
Doctor Young 2d | 1st	30	
Lieut. Finlay 2d | 2d	30	
Ensign Honner 2d | 2d	30	
Ensign Parkhouse 2d | 2d	20	
J. W. Muspratt, Esq. C. S.	70	
J. P. Willoughby, Esq.	100	
Purvoes &ca. belonging to the Resident's office,	133	
Jewanjee Eduljee Parsee merchant.	10	
Lieut. Col. Cleiland.	100	
Major P. Lodwick by, Shotton Malcolm and Co.	75	
Capt. Adams Revenue Sarveyor,	50	
Brevet Captain Mackeever,	25	
Lieutenant Maxwell,	20	
Ensign Hart,	15	
Asst. Surgeon Graham,	30	
Lieutenant Matthews,	25	
Lieutenant Dowell,	20	
Lieut. Liddle,	20	
Lieutenant Farquharson,	30	
Lieutenant Hume,	20	
Asst. Surgeon Carstairs,	30	
Lieut G. Smith, 5th Regt.	20	
Lieutenant Halium,	25	
Lieutenant J. D. Browne,	20	
Ensign J. Hay,	15	
Serjeant Major James Donnelly,	5	
Jacob Anding, Band Master 2d | 3d Regt.	10	
Christian Anding European Boy,	5	
Serjeant Major E Herron,	5	
W. A. Jones.	100	
Thomas Williamson.	50	
J. H. Jackson,	100	
William Law,	30	
A. Graham,	20	
J. B. Fortune,	30	
Major Staunton, Grendr. Regt.	300	
Captain Laurie Artillery,	50	
Lieut. Taylor, 2d Regt.	20	
Conductor Byrne, Ordinance Depart.	10	
Sub Conductor Frost. do.	5	
Sub Conductor Mitchell, do.	5	
Serjeant Donnellan, Engineer Depart.	5	
Serjeant Hamilton,	4	
Laborators Man, Betts,	1	
Detachment of 15 Artillery Men a days Pay each,	8	36
Pushintu Gunish, Purvoe, Commissary's Office,	4	
Mrs. Frances McClintock,	100	
A. Gift	50	
Lieut. James Molesworth	50	
Captain George Challen	80	
R. M. K. G.	45	
By the Clerks and Purvoes of the Warehouse Department.		
Mr. Ignacio de Le Ga.	15	
John Joseph de Souza.	10	
Domingos de Silva.	3	
Domingos Mendes.	3	
Anaeleto Duarte.	2	
Mariano de Silva.	4	
Pascoal Gonsalves.	1	
Senhor Pedro Baptista.	1	
Manoel de Miranda.	1	
Senhor Norlorto Fernandes de Silva.	1	
Mr. Henry Nounce.	5	
John Stopford.	1	
Patrick Norton,	1	
F. Nachtrall,	1	
Ananata Ragowjee,	1	
Narren Damooljee,	1	
Ragoba Sadashewjee,	1	
Ragoonath Damooljee,	1	
Ragawarund Soomitra,	1	
Abba Wittowjee,	1	
Mucoond Trimbuejee,	1	
Dadabhoy Merwanjee,	1	
Nasserwanjee Eduljee,	1	
Framjee Burjorjee,	2	
Eduljee Dhunjee,	1	
Kanoo Havildar and Sepoys,	1	
Rustoomjee Homejee,	2	
Ragonath Luxamonjee,	1	
Viznath Dootuba,	1	
Kessow Bapsojee,	1	
Govind Syrang,	1	2
A voluntary donation from Moindass Madowdass,	10	
Mooljee Madowdass,	5	
Total Amount to this date Rs.	28,543.	2. 61

ADDRESS. TO THE Indian Public.

HOSPITAL OF ST. BERNARD AND ST. GOTHARD ON THE ALPS OF SWITZERLAND.

" Ah! little think the gay licentious proud
Whom pleasure, power, and affluence surround;
They, who their thoughtless hours in giddy mirth,
And wanton, often cruel riot, waste;
Ah! little think they, while dance along,
How many feel, this very moment, death,
And all the sad variety of pain
* * * * * * In that wild tract
Of horrid mountains: which the shining Alps,
And wavy Appenine, and Pyrenees,
Branch out stupendous into distant lands,
Oft', rushing sudden from the loaded cliffs,
Mountains of snow their gathering terrors roll,
From steep to steep, loud thundering down they come
A wintry waste in dire commotion all,
And herds, and flocks, and travellers, and swains,
And sometimes whole brigades of marching troops,
Or harmless sleeping in the dead of night,
Are deep beneath the smothering ruin whelm'd."

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very summit of the mountain, at a
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This noble Institution, which is neither that of any Peculiar Order, Sect, or Religion, but purely dedicated to Philanthropy and Humanity, was founded for the sole purpose of affording shelter and protection to Travellers of all nations, ages, and conditions of life, who have occasion to pass over these perilous heights, and is conducted by men whose zeal in the cause of Benevolence has led them to devote themselves to this seclusion for the benefit of their fellow men. When the Traveller may have missed his track, or the roads have become indistinct after falls of snow, or violent storms, the Hospitallers of St. Bernard furnish him with Guides: when he is overtaken with a fall of snow and buried beneath it, as is sometimes the case, they liberate him from his perilous interment: when he is arrested with sickness, they administer to him medicines, and all the comfort and consolation within their power; when from weakness or fatigue he is unable immediately to prosecute his route, they lodge and shelter him until he is sufficiently restored.

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Bombay 26th December 1822. Monsieur MASSARD, a member of these Establishments has arrived at this Presidency in prosecution of a mission to which he has been delegated by his superiors, for the purpose of collecting contributions in aid of their Funds.

Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. FORBES and Co Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD and Co. and Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOM and Co.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters Bombay, Tuesday 31st December, 1822.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle 30th December 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Major General Lionel Smith C. B. Commanding the Poonah Division of the Army to visit the Presidency on his private affairs from the 10th of January to the middle of Feb. next.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

(Signed) J. FARISH, Sec. to Govt.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Wednesday 1st January, 1823.

By the Commander in Chief

1. The undermentioned Officers having been reported by the Garrison Surgeon as requiring a further stay at the Presidency, for the recovery of their health, have their furloughs respectively extended to the 31st Instant.

Captain—	J. Napier	1st Bat.	12th	Regt. N. I.
,, —	A. B. Campbell	1st do.	9th	do
,, —	C. Ovans	Surveyors Department.		
Lieut.—	W. H. Clarkson	2d Bat.	2d	Regt. N. I.
,, —	T. Clibbern	2d do.	1st	do.
,, —	H. Grant	2d Cavalry,		
,, —	J. Simpson	1st Bat.	9th	Regt. N. I.
,, —	H. Cooke	2d do.	2d	do.
,, —	T. Bell	1st do.	5th	do.
,, —	L. R. Home	2d do.	7th	do.
Ensign—	C. Pavin	1st do.	4th	do.
,, —	H. Forbes	2d do.	7th	do.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Friday 3d January, 1823.

By the Commander in Chief

1. Subject to the confirmation of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India, Captain William Havelock of His Majesty's 4th Regiment Light Dragoons, is appointed Aid de Camp to his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Charles Colville G. C. B. vice Lieutenant Frankland resigned—Date of Appointment 1st January 1823.

3. Lieutenant Say 2d Battalion 5th Regiment N. I. is attached to do duty with the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment N. I. at Bhewndy until the arrival of his Battalion at that Station, and will join immediately.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Saturday 4th January, 1823.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

Bombay Castle 2d January, 1823.

Lieutenant Arnold Wilson, 7th Regiment N. I. is appointed Aid de Camp to Major General Samuel Wilson-Date of Appointment 29th December 1822.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary Appointments in the 7th Regiment N. I.

Captain Robert Sutherland to officiate as Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the 1st Battalion from the 1st November and Captain H. A. Harvey to officiate as Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Mahratta to the Battalion from the 10th December until further orders.

5. Lieutenant Colonel Mackonochie is transferred from the 1st or Marine Battalion 11th Regt. of Infantry to the Bombay European Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Clieland from the Bombay European Regiment to the 1st or Marine Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry and the former will join his Regiment immediately.

6. The Committee ordered to assemble instant, and of which Major Kennedy have reported that the following Officers sufficiently qualified by their knowledge of for the situation of Interpreter in the

Bombay Gaz

Volume 34. Wednesday, January 8, 1823. N

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT A GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE, will be held at my Office on Wednesday next the 15th Instant, at 12 o'Clock noon.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
No. 17, Meadows Street,
8TH JANUARY 1823.

THE
Tontine of India.

CERTIFICATES for Shares in the "TONTINE OF INDIA" continue to be issued by Messrs. FORBES and Co. Agents for the Institution at Bombay, agreeably to the regulations; and Subscriptions for shares are received by them at the exchange of 108 Bombay Rupees per 100 Siccas, the Subscribers being also chargeable with a Commission of 5 per Cent. on the amount subscribed.

Bombay, 4th January 1823.

Humphreys & Young

WILL HAVE

THEIR NEXT SALE

BY AUCTION

On Wednesday, the 15th of January,

WHEN several new articles of Furniture will be put up for ale; also, an Invoice of Lady's Dress- g Glasses, and Chival Glasses; an rgan and two Piano Fortes by Stod- nt, to close an account; and one full ze and one second size Billiard Table, h three large painted Floor Cloths, ot previously disposed of.

ALSO.

ak wood Windows and doors with, , bolts and hinges complete ungalow.

V stil

discount of 10 per Cent. or more, for ready money; a few brass Door locks and bolts, and some Bramah's, and Turner's Patent Locks remain for sale.

Bombay, 8th January 1823.

FOR SALE

At the Godown

UNDER THE ADMIRAL'S HOUSE

IN DADY'S BUILDING

AND LATELY IMPORTED

From Calcutta,

THIRTY Pipes of OLD MADEIRA, at - - Rs. 500 *pr. Pipe.*

Twenty half Pipes of INDIA MARKET, at Rs. 150 "$\frac{1}{2}$ *Pipe*

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

FRAMJEE CAWASJEE,

"TERMS: *Cash!*"

Bombay 14th December 1822.

To be Sold

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT

A

COMPLETE SETT OF

Framed Bungalow

WITH TENTS &c.

ERECTED ON THE MOST AIRY

of the

ESPLANADE,

FOR Particulars apply t *Dhunjee*, of the House of ford and Co.

Bombay, 8th Jan

A CARD

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HAVE THIS MORNING

A

Capital Parmessan C

IN HIGH PRESERVATIO

AND

Kempt and

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTIO

On Saturday the 11th Inst

AT HIS LATE RESIDENC

IN

Rampart Row

THE HOUSEHOLD PROPE

belonging to the Estat

OF

J. A. MacPherson

DECEA

N. B.—Sale to c

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ENGLISH

h Cow

ND CALF

WITH A

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OF THE

ORFOLK BREED

and two handsome

REYHOUND PUPS

WILL BE SOLD

BY

axter & Co.

row THURSDAY the 9th Jan.

AND AT NOON

A FEW

DLE AND BUGGY

HORSES.

Bombay, 8th Jan. 1823.

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tice is Hereby Given

y Wednesday the 8th January 1823.

BE SOLD

C AUCTION

r's Building,

EET

S,

AND.

12

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

By Public Auction

On Saturday next the 11th Instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS

In Meadows Street

SUNDRY Articles of Household Furniture, Glass Queens and China Ware &c. &c.

ALSO.

On the same day will be sold the property of a Family leaving the Presidency consisting of 20 Dozens of Madeira Wine three years upward in Bottles, English, Claret, Tinto Barsac, and Port Wine and English Brandy, also a few Bottles of Imperial Tocka and a few articles of Plate and Plated Ware &c. &c.

Bombay 8th January 1823.

For Private Sale.

A Europe Built Buggy with a Dun Arab Horse and a set of Brass Mounted Harness.

The Price and further particular may be known on application to Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.

Bombay, 8th January 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Monday next the 13th Instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS

IN

MEADOW STREET

THE

sehold Furniture

OF THE LATE

erend G. Martin,

LATELY DECEASED

Consisting of

LES, Chairs, Couches, Beauroe

d Bookcases, Jackwood and

od Cots with Bed and Curtains,

e Barrel Gun with Case. and a

ys, Clock by *W. and D. Morris*,

Collection of Valuable Books,

rints, Lamps and Wall Shades

ety of other useful articles &c.

o'Clock on Esplanade near the

Gate, will put up for Sale a

Rowtie

For Passage to Europe

THE

SARAH,

Captain John Thacker,

HAVING her cargo ready, will sail *positively* on the 1st of February next.

Applications for passage to Europe will be received by *Framjee Cowasjee* at his office, or by Captain *Thacker*.

Bombay 8th January 1823.

For Passage to London

THE FINE NEW SHIP

KING GEORGE THE FOURTH.

BURTHEN 470 TONS,

Captain J W. Clark,

IS expected to arrive in Bombay about the 15th Proximo, from Calcutta, and having a full Cargo already engaged will not remain in Bombay more than 15 days.

For terms of Passage apply to *Mr. Saunders*, at the Office of the late *Wm. Milburn, Esq.* where a plan of her accommodations may be seen.

Bombay November 13th 1822.

Advertisement

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, P

of Attorney, Interest and P

dentia Bonds, Policies

Articles of Agreement

iner Bill

Byramjee Cowasjee

BEGS leave respectfully to announce to the Gentlemen of this settlement that he has taken up those large and commodious Premises in the Bhindy Bazar lately occupied by the Reverend Mr. HALL, where he purposes receiving Horses for Sale.

Byramjee Cowasjee avails himself of this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he has received from the Ship Ermaney a lot of high cast

Arab Horses;

And as regular supplies of the finest Horses will always arrive by every opportunity, Byramjee Cawasjee anticipates the hope of being able to give every satisfaction to all who may honor him with their Patronage.

Bombay, 1st January 1823.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE Distressed Irish.

Amount already published. Rs.			22,817. 2. 25
Mr. Edward Brennen,			50
Mr. William Newland,			15
Captain John Clunes,			30
J. H. Cherry, Esq,			100
Lieutenant Kelso,			50
Conductor George Ball,			10
" Robert Reed,			10
Lieut. W. A. Tate,			30
Lieut. J. Warlow,			30
W. A. Morgan, Esq.			300
R. K. Pringle, Esq.			100
Captain James Jeakes H. C. Marine,			100
Lieutenant Stratford Powell, 5th Regt B. N. I.			50
D. A. Blane, Esq.			50
G. G.			50
Captain Gray,	1st	2d	50
Lt. and Adjt. McCallum	"	"	30
Lieut. Crauley,	"	"	20
" Bird,	"	"	20
" Robinson,	"	"	20
" Darke,			20
" Chalmers,			20
" Smyth,			20
" Majoribanks,			20
ign G. Candy,			30
Bourchier,			15
Hallett,			20
urgeon Martin,			35
Colonel Kemp,			50
odgrass Assist. Comy.			30
se Assistant Quarter eneral,			50
edy,			100
Lieutenant and Adjt. Billamore 2d | 1st			30
Lieut. T. S. Down 2d | 1st			30
Doctor Young 2d | 1st			30
Lieut. Finlay 2d | 2d			30
Ensign Honner 2d | 2d			30
Ensign Parkhouse 2d | 2d			20
J. W. Muspratt, Esq. C. S.			70
J. P. Willoughby, Esq.			100
Purvoes &ca. belonging to the Resident's office,			133
Jewanjee Eduljee Parsee merchant.			10
Lieut. Col. Cleiland.			100
Major P. Lodwick by, Shotton Malcolm and Co.			75
Capt. Adams Revenue Sarveyor,			50
Brevet Captain Mackeever,			25
Lieutenant Maxwell,			20
Ensign Hart,			15
Asst. Surgeon Graham,			30
Lieutenant Matthews,			25
Lieutenant Dowell,			20
Lieut. Liddle,			20
Lieutenant Farquharson,			30
Lieutenant Hume,			20
Asst. Surgeon Carstairs,			30
Lieut G. Smith, 5th Regt.			20
Lieutenant Hallam,			25
Lieutenant J. D. Browne,			20
Ensign J. Hay,			15
Serjeant Major James Donnelly,			5
Jacob Anding, Band Master 2d | 3d Regt.			10
Christian Anding European Boy,			5
Serjeant Major E Herron,			5
W. A. Jones.			100
Thomas Williamson.			50
J. H. Jackson,			100
William Law,			30
A. Graham,			20
J. B. Fortune,			30
Major Staunton, Grendr. Regt.			300
Captain Laurie Artillery,			50
Lieut. Taylor, 2d Regt.			20
Conductor Byrne, Ordinance Depart.			10
Sub Conductor Frost. do.			5
Sub Conductor Mitchell, do.			5
Serjeant Donnellan, Engineer Depart.			5
Serjeant Hamilton,			4
Laborators Man, Betts,			1
Detachment of 15 Artillery Men a days Pay each,			8 36
Pushintu Gunish, Purvoe, Commissary's Office,			4
Mrs. Frances McClintock,			100
A. Gift			50
Lieut. James Molesworth			50
Captain George Challen			80
R. M. K. G.			45
By the Clerks and Purvoes of the Warehouse Department.			
Mr. Ignacio de Le Ga.			15
John Joseph de Souza.			10
Domingos de Silva.			3
Domingos Mendes.			3
Anaeleto Duarte.			2
Mariano de Silva.			4
Pascoal Gonsalves.			1
Senhor Pedro Baptista.			1
Manoel de Miranda.			1
Senhor Norlorto Fernandes de Silva.			1
Mr. Henry Nounce.			3
John Stopford.			2
Patrick Norton,			1
F. Nachtrall,			1
Ananata Ragowjee,			2
Narren Damooljee,			1
Ragoba Sadashewjee,			1
Ragoonath Damooljee,			1
Ragawarund Soomitra,			1
Abba Wittowjee,			1
Muceond Trimbucjee,			1
Dadabhoy Merwanjee,			1
Nasserwanjee Eduljee,			1
Framjee Burjorjee,			1
Eduljee Dhunjee,			1
Kanoo Havildar and Sepoys,			1 2
Rustoomjee Homejee,			2
Ragonath Luxamonjee,			1
Viznath Dootuba,			1
Kessow Bapsojee,			1
Govind Syrang,			1 2
A voluntary donation from Moindass Madowdass,			10
Mooljee Madowdass,			5
Total Amount to this date Rs.			26,543. 2. 61

ADDRESS. TO THE Indian Public.

HOSPITAL OF ST. BERNARD AND ST. GOTHARD ON THE ALPS OF SWITZERLAND.

" Ah! little think the gay licentious proud
Whom pleasure, power, and affluence surround;
They, who their thoughtless hours in giddy mirth,
And wanton, often cruel riot, waste;
Ah! little think they, while dance along,
How many feel, this very moment, death,
And all the sad variety of pain
• • • • • • In that wild tract
Of horrid mountains: which the shining Alps,
And wavy Appenine, and Pyrenees,
Branch out stupendous into distant lands,
Oft', rushing sudden from the loaded cliffs,
Mountains of snow their gathering terrors roll,
From steep to steep, loud thundering down they come
A wintry waste in dire commotion all,
And herds, and flocks, and travellers, and swains,
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,,	T. Clibbern	—	2d do.	1st	do.
,,	H. Grant	—	2d Cavalry,		
,,	J. Simpson	—	1st Bat.	9th	Regt. N. I.
,,	H. Cooke	—	2d do.	2d	do.
,,	T. Bell	—	1st do.	5th	do.
,,	L. R. Home	—	2d do.	7th	do.
Ensign—	C. Pavin	—	1st do.	4th	do.
,,	H. Forbes	—	2d do.	7th	do.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Friday 3d January, 1823.

By the Commander in Chief

1. Subject to the confirmation of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India, Captain William Havelock of His Majesty's 4th Regiment Light Dragoons, is appointed Aid de Camp to his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Charles Colville G. C. B. vice Lieutenant Frankland resigned—Date of Appointment 1st January 1823.

3. Lieutenant Say 2d Battalion 5th Regiment N. I. is attached to do duty with the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment N. I. at Bhewndy until the arrival of his Battalion at that Station, and will join immediately.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Saturday 4th January, 1823.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle 2d January, 1823.

Lieutenant Arnold Wilson, 7th Regiment N. I. is appointed Aid de Camp to Major General Samuel Wilson-Date of Appointment 29th December 1822.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary Appointments in the 7th Regiment N. I.

Captain Robert Sutherland to officiate as Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the 1st Battalion from the 1st November and Captain H. A. Harvey to officiate as Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Mahrattas to the Battalion from the 10th December until further orders.

5. Lieutenant Colonel Mackonochie is transferred from the 1st or Marine Battalion 11th Regt. Native Infantry to the Bombay European Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Clieland from the Bombay European Regiment to the 1st or Marine Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry and the former to join his Regiment immediately.

6. The Committee ordered to assemble instant, and of which Major Kennedy have reported that the following Officers sufficiently qualified by their knowledge of for the situation of Interpreter in the

Lieutenant	Fraser	——	Regt. of Artillery	
,,	Parr	——	1st Batt. 4th	Regt. N. I.
,,	Wilson	——	2d ditto 7th	ditto
,,	James	——	2d ditto 9th	ditto
,,	Wyllie	——	2d ditto 11th	ditto
,,	Briggs	——	2d ditto 12th	ditto
Ensign	Wood	——	2d ditto 3d	ditto
,,	Powell	——	2d ditto 5th	ditto
,,	Lang	——	1st ditto 14th	ditto

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH

Sec. to Govt.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT Dec. 7, 1822.

Mr. Mordaunt Rickets, Resident at Lucknow.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 29th November, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

At a general Court Martial assembled at Meerut on Tuesday the 24th day of September 1822, Brevet-Major and Captain Matthias Everard of His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot was arraigned upon the under mentioned Charges:

Charges—Brevet Major and Captain Matthias Everard of His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot, ordered in arrest by me on the following Charges, viz.

1st. For systematic slight offered by him in his manner towards me his Commanding Officer, on various occasions during a considerable period, but particularly on, or about the 24th and 30th Dec. 1821,—1st, 11th and 26th April, 1822.

2d For disrespectful demeanour to me, his Commanding Officer, on the 5th July 1822.

(Signed) JOHN McCOMBE

Colonel Lieut. Col. Comg. H. M. 14th Foot

Meerut, 24th Sept. 1822.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The Court having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the whole of the evidence for the Prosecution, and what has appeared on the defence, do find the Prisoner, Brevet-Major and Captain Matthias Everard of his Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot, Guilty of the Charges but without reference to the intermediate dates stated in the 1st Charge.

Sentence—The Court adjudge the Prisoner to be reprimanded in such manner, as to His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief may appear proper.

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) HASTINGS

Remarks by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

The disrespectful conduct justly pronounced by the Court as substantiated against Brevet Major Everard [illegible] carries with it such an impeachment of [illegible] Military Character, that the Commander in Chief [illegible] any reproof beyond the publication of the [illegible] unnecessary.—His Excellency trusts that the [illegible] of Brevet-Major Everard will guard him [illegible] against a laxity which could not fail to bar [illegible] ment, meritorious as has been his Service [illegible] cis.

[illegible] Everard to be released from Arrest [illegible] his duty.

[illegible] Order is to be entered in the General [illegible] read at the Head of every Regi- [illegible]'s Service in India.

[illegible] Calcutta, 1st December, 1822.

[illegible] Commander in Chief in India [illegible] following Promotion and Ap- [illegible] Majesty's pleasure shall be [illegible]

20th Foot.—Major Thomas Charles Green, from the 24th Foot to be Major vice John Hogg, who exchanges, 29th October, 1822.

24th Foot.—Major John Hogg, from the 20th Foot to be Major, vice Thos. Chas. Green, who exchanges, 29th October, 1822.

44th Foot.—Ensign William Sargent to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Twinberrow deceased, 17th November, 1822.

Hemsworth Usher, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice William Sargent promoted, ditto.

Head Quarters Calcutta, 2d December, 1822.

Brevet Captain Williams, of the 16th Light Dragoons now at Cawnpore, is directed to join and do duty with Volunteers for that Corps, under Brevet Captain Cortlandt, of the 8th Dragoons.

The Transfer from the 17th to the 38th Regiment of Private John Welsh, as announced in General Orders of the 15th ultimo, has not taken place.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 3d December, 1822.

Captain Graham of the 59th Regiment, and Lieutenant Straight of the 87th, are nominated, the former to command, and the latter to do duty with the Invalids of His Majesty's Service now in Fort William, exclusive of those belonging to the 8th Light Dragoons, and 47th Foot.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

24th Foot.—Mr Thos. Blood, Riding Master, 16th Dragoons to be Ensign without purchase, vice G. H. Poole, who resigns, 1st December, 1822.

N. B. Ensign Blood will continue to perform the Duties of Riding Master to the 16th Lancers, until until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 4th December, 1822.

Under the Rule laid down in General Orders issued from the Department of the Adjutant General to His Majesty's Forces, dated Calcutta, 5th November, 1816, the Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 years standing, and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies, only from the date specified against their respective names.

46th Foot, Lieutenant Alexander Campbell, 2d May, 1821.

44th Foot, Lieutenant Fredk. Hemming, 27th May, 1822.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 5th December, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have recieved His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's leave of absence during the month of April last, for the periods specified against their respective names.

17th Foot.—Surgeon Ardley, from 21st March to to the 24th June, 1822

24th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon Fawcett from 25th April to the 24th June, 1822.

59th Foot.—Ensign Drummond from 7th March to the 24th September, 1822.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 6th December, 1822.

Lieutenant Jennings of the 14th Foot has leave to proceed to the Presidency on sick Certificate, and to be absent on that account for 6 months from the 25th ultimo.

Ensign Jones of the 59th Regt. now on his way to join his Corps, has permission to re-visit Calcutta, pending an application which he is to make for leave of absence through the Commanding Officer of his Regiment.

Head Quarters, Calcutta 7th December, 1822.

Lieutenant R. Robinson of the 4th Light Dragoons has leave to proceed to Europe on his Private Affairs, and to be absent on that account one year from the date of his Embarkation.

Lieutenant Lewis of the 17th [illegible] has leave to proceed to England, when [illegible] his Corps upon its arrival from India.

Lieutenant Doubin of the 69th [illegible] ave to return to Europe for the recove[illegible]th, and to be absent on that account fo[illegible]om the date of his Embarkation.

The leave granted to Captain Brown of the 24th Foot to proceed to Sea for the recovery of his Health, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

Captain M. Sherer of the 34th Regiment, has permission to precede his Corps to England via Bombay and Egypt, for which 6 months leave of absence is granted him.

Should any further leave be required, Captain Sherer is to make application to the Horse Guards.

The leave granted by his Excellency Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir Charles Colville, to the following Officers of the 5th Light Dragoons, is confirmed.

To Lieutenants Parlby and Sullivan, from the 1st instant, to the 31st of May next, the former to visit Bengal, and the latter Madras, on their private affairs.

To Lieutenant Murray, in extension, to the 31st January, 1823, on his private affairs.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS, McMAHON. *Col. A. G.*

CORRIGENDUM.—In the opening article of our last Gazette page 6 col; 2nd for "*instruction and improvement*" read *instruction and amusement*: and for *desireable* read *desirable.*

☞ *A small packet containing Bride's Cake addressed to* "Mr. Yacoot," *was left at the Gazette Office on Monday last.—As the Premises are greatly infested with* Rats, *we recommend Mr. Y. to apply for it early, or we will not answer for it's safety. It appears to have had a few nibbles already.*

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

London 6 month sight—1 | 10 per 1 | 11 per Rupee
Calcutta 30 days do.—104 to 106.
Madras ditto—99 per 100 Madras.
Surat 8, ditto—98 per 100 Surat.
Spanish Dollars,—219 Rs. per 100 ditto.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY 8TH JANUARY 1823.

A Packet is now open at the Post Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England and Cape of Good Hope by the Ship Barkworth, which will be closed, we understand, to-morrow Evening at 5 o'Clock.

After our Extra of the 3rd was issued, we learnt with deep concern, that the Marquis of Londonderry died under circumstances, which had been examined into by a Coroner's Inquest. There exists not however the smallest doubt, from all the information stated, that his Lordship's

high and noble spirit sunk under the pressure of labour and anxiety, and that he died in a state of undoubted insanity. The Verdict found was.

"That on Monday Augt. 12 and for some time previously, the most noble Robert, Marquis of Londonderry, under a grievous disorder did labor and languish, and became in consequence delirious and of insane mind; and that whilst in that state, with a knife of iron and steel, he did inflict on himself on the left side of his neck, and of the carotid artery, a wound of one inch in depth, of which he instantly died; and that no other person except himself was the cause of his death."

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge had been safely delivered of a daughter, and the young Princess with her mother were doing well.

Francis Warden and Henry Shank, Esquires, were, on the 24th July, appointed by the Court of Directors, Members of Council for this presidency. The latter gentleman, we understand, is expected to arrive here by the May fleet.

On Friday last, John Leckie Esq. was sworn in Mayor, and Henry Grey Esq. Sheriff of Bombay, for the present year.

On Monday evening the Friends of Mrs. General Wilson gave a Ball and Supper to the settlement, on occasion of that Lady's departure for Surat. At eight o'Clock the Company began to assemble, and it was past nine before the whole had arrived. We have seldom witnessed a more elegant assemblage at this Presidency, and our Belles displayed their unrivalled charms with the happiest effect. Dancing commenced about ten, Mrs. Wilson and Mr. Fawcett opening the Ball and dancing down many couples with much grace and animation. This was continued with cheerfulness and vivacity until past twelve, when it was announced the Supper tables were arranged. After Supper the sprighly dance was renewed, and most happily enjoyed until an early hour.

The very spirited arrangement of the Stewards gave universal satisfaction; and it must have been highly pleasing to those Gentlemen who undertook that laborious office to find their endeavours crowned with such complete success, and that they so amply succeeded in diffusing though the Company, a general spirit of hilarity and festivity

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BOMBAY SESSIONS.

The first Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal delivery commenced yesterday, the 7 of January, before the Hon'ble Sir Anthony Buller, Knight, Recorder of Bombay. The Court having been opened with the usual ceremony, the following Gentlemen were sworn in to compose the Grand Jury.

Benjamin Noton, Esq.—Foreman.

W. T. Graham, Esq.	T. Crawford, Esq.
W. Mainwaring, Esq.	W. Nicholl, Esq.
T. D. Beaty, Esq.	J. Saunders, Esq.
W. C. Bruce, Esq.	D. Seton,
W. Peel, Esq.	A. Inglis, Esq.
J. Forbes, Esq.	I. Fawcett, Esq.
T. Riddock, Esq.	E. Elliott Esq.
A. Mackintosh, Esq.	and
P. H. Hadow, Esq.	F. Bourchier, Esq.

His Lordship commenced his charge to to the Grand Jury by observing, that tho' he believed very few cases would be submitted to them for their consideration, he was sorry to state, that three indictments for homicide would be brought before them, and his Lordship then proceeded to define with great perspicuity the different degrees of guilt which attached to the crime, which he observed, depended not only in the motives which the Jury might think operated in the minds of those to whom the offences were imputed, but also on the particular circumstances whence the Jury would draw their conclusions.

His Lordship then adverted to the Town Goal, and recommended to the Grand Jury their visiting it, either in a Body or by deputation, in order to ascertain if the improvements formerly recommended been carried into effect.

The [illegible] adjourned until this day at [illegible]

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY RACES.

1823.

FIRST DAY OF FIRST MEETING. ON TUESDAY THE 7TH JAN. 1823.

A Sweepstakes: of 20 Gold Mohurs, for all Arab Horses, that have never started for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstakes: *heats two miles.* Weight for age, Byculla Standard. The Horses to be *bona fide* the property of Subscribers, and the Stakes to be open till the first November 1822, Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs. Seven Subscribers.

Mr. Law's,	Advocate,	6	drawn.
Captain Spiller's,	Jack,	3	2
Captain Thew's,	Roxley,	5	5
Mr. Crawford's	Rob Roy,	1	1
Mr. Malcolm's	Fitz James,	2	3
Mr. Winterton's	Snowdrop,	4	4

Time first heat, 4 10.
2d heat, 4 15.

A Plate of £50 from the Fund and of 5 Gold Mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for inches, 14 hands carrying nine stone—*heats*, 1½ *mile.*

Captain Spiller's,	Tom Thumb,	2. 1. 1
Mr. Meredith's,	Sulky,	1. 4. 3.
Mr. Crawford's,	Forester,	3. 3. 2.
Captain Havelock's	Clinker,	4. 2. 4.

This race was concluded at so late an hour, that we were unable to obtain the time from any authentic source, and the same cause prevents our giving a fuller account of the sport.

There was an interesting and well contested private match between Mr. Elliot's Proxy, and Mr. Meredith's Collector one and a half mile—8-4 lbs. each, which was won by the former in 3°. 6 seconds.

Bombay.

Arrivals.—January Lieut. Rankins, 12th Regt N. I.
Lieut. and Adjt. Goodiff, Pioneers,
Captain Morgan, 12th M. N. I.
Captain Wm. Spiller, Auxy. Horse,
Lieut. Bailie,
Major Smith, Bombay Establishment.
Major C. Hall, 1st Batt. 16th Regt. M. L. I.
Assist. Surgeon David, Ormond,
Cadet A. C. Hughington,
Captain M. Soppitt, 9th.
Captain James Keith, Assist. Adjt. Gen. P. D. A.
Assist. Surgeon Young, 1st | 4th Regt. M. N. I.
Captain James Ferguson, 23d Regt, B. N. I.
Surgeon Jas. Orton, 6th Regt.
——— N. Sadlier.
Lieut. R. Meason, Pioneer Batt.
Lieut. G. Willoughby, 9th Regt.
Captain Mainwaring, 47thd,
Assist. Surgeon G. Richmond, 4th Drago[illegible]
Departures.—Lieut. Chs. O. Pelly, [illegible]
Lieut. and Adjt. J. Worthey 2 | 9 Reg[illegible]
Lieut. S. Athell, Engineers.
Ensign. C. Werm, 1 | 7 Regt. N. I.
Capt. C. Ovans, Survey Dept.
Lieut. A. R. Wilson 2 | 7 Regt.
Lieut. J. E. Clarkson 2 | 2 Regt.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT

Bombay.

ARRIVALS,—January 1st Ship John Bannerman, H. Hunter, from China 28th Oct. Singapore 14th November.

2d Ship Sarah (Free Trader) J. Thacker. from London.

3d, Brig Tartar, J. Roede, Coilpatam.

Do. French Brig L. Eugenie, P. Caussade, from Bordeaux, 20 May.

Do. Armed Ketch Chaser, Syrang Meessa Peerboy from Jambooseer.

Do. do. Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed from Sea.

The H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. G. Middleton from Surat.

PASSENGERS.

Per Bannerman,—Lieut. J. Raukin 2d | 12th Regt. N. I. Mr. Chas. Daly.

Per Sarah,—Henry Smith Major B. N. Cav.
Matthew Soppit Capt. B. N. I.
R. D. Mitchell, Missionary,
Mrs. Mitchell,
Elizabeth Mitchell Child of do.
David Ormond, Asst. Surgn. B. E.
Mrs. Ormond.
Mr. Heighington Cadet.
Mr. Munro, in the service of the Rauah of Travancore.
Master Mitchell, born the 30 Dec. 1822.
Major Hall, Madras Establishment taken up on the Coast from French Brig.

Per Brig L. Eugenie. Capt, Moubt. Major Hall.

DEPARTURES.—January 1st Ship James Siblald (Free Trader) James Keith Forbes, to the Cape of Good Hope and London.

Do. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomud to Sea.

4th Armed Ketch Chaser, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy to Malwan.

PASSENGERS.

By James Sibbald,
Lady Colville,
Miss Mure,
Miss Ann Amelia, Miss Catherine Dorathea, } Colville (Children)
Lady Buller,
Miss Catherine, Miss Charlotte, Miss Harriet, Master George Frederick, } Buller,
Mrs. Barnes,
Miss Harriet Barnes,
Master George, Master James, } Barnes,
Mrs. Frazer,
Master Alexander. Miss Eliza, } Grant,
Mrs. Athill.
Miss R. H. Welland.
Miss. Elizabeth Stokoe.
Miss. Caroline, W. Stokoe.
Master Wm. Stokoe,
Miss Emma Buckford,
Lieut. Col. Corsellis.
Lieut. Col. Cox.
Captain A. Gordon, proceeding to the Cape,
Lieut. Smith.
Lieut. Humphrey,
Lieut. Wilkins.

SHIPS LOADING.

English—Ship Phœnix, for London.
Barkworth, for ditto.
Upton Castle, for ditto.
Waterloo, for ditto.
Brig Malabar, for Malabar Coast.

Calcutta.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

[illegible]MBER.—9th Ship Hibernia, S. Macintosh [illegible]der, from London 1st June.
[illegible]ip City of Edinburgh, W. Wiseman Com[illegible]om London 25th June, Columbo and Point [illegible]3th November.
[illegible] Alexander, Robert Dickie Commander, [illegible]olen 17th September, Singapore, Malacca [illegible]4th November.

Ditto Portuguese Ship Resolution, J. L. Barralho Commander, from Lisbon 1st August.

14th Ship Lady Flora, G. Vine, Commander, from Mauritius 21st September, Madras and Kistnapatam 3d November.

Ditto H. C. Ship Coldstream.—Stephens Commander, from London 16th July, and Cape of Good Hope 17th October.

15th Ship Wellington, G. Maxwell Commander, from Batavia 27th October and Penang 29th November.

OFF CALCUTTA.

11. Providence.—12. Tiger.—13. City of Edinburgh.

PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP HIBERNIA.—From London.—Mrs. Menzie, Mrs. Wall, Major Barretto, Lieut. Marshall, Messrs. Menzies, Innes, Trasey & Blast, Assistant Surgeons; Messrs. J. Cullen, and J. H. Craizie, Cadets, Mr. C. S. Hadow, and Mr. Jollie,

PER SHIP CITY OF EDINBURGH.—From London.—Mr. John Impy Reade, merchant, Mr. William Lindsay, free mariner and Mr. Senter Cadet.

PER SHIP ALEXANDER.—From Bencolen.—Lieut. Obrian and Mr. P. Lumsdain, Surgeon.—From Singapore.—Mr. D. McIntire, merchant.

PER SHIP LADY FLORA.—From Mauritius.—Madm. L'Core, Madm. Lafond, Madm. Salvat and infant child, and Monsieur Salvat, Captain Vansandau, N. I. Madsle. L'Core, (died at Sea 14th Nov.

PER SHIP WELLINGTON.—From Batavia.—Mr. Fraser, Messrs. D. A. Fraser, W. Thomson, S. Wilson & T. Anderson.—From Singapore.—Mr. C. R Reed.—From Malaca.—Mr. Thomson, country service.—From Rangoon.—Mr. Younge, country service.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship Bengal Merchant, Captain A. Brown, for London via Madras about 20th Instant.

Ship Ann, Captain R. H. Gibson and Ship Maitland, Captain W. Kebsey, for Penan, Singapore and Bencooleen, in 3 or 4 days.

Ship Mary Ann, Captain H. Warrington, for Madras Ceylon, Coast of Malabar and Bombay and Ship Almorah, Captain Thomas Winter, for Columbo Bombay and London, in 3 or 4 days.

Ship Clyde, Captain Thomas Driver, for London via Madras and Ship Agincourt, Captain James Mahon, for Bencoolen, in 3 or 4 days.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

8th Ship James Colvin, B. Wemyss Commander, for the Mediterranean.

Ditto Ship Exmouth, A. Bramwell Commander, for Rangoon.

Ditto Ship Hercules, J. Heron Commander, for Bencoolen.

Ditto French Ship Nouvelle Alliance,—Gutherin, Commander, for Bordeaux.

9th Ship Francis Warden W. Webster Commander, for Rangoon.

12th American Ship America, J. Eldrige, Commander, for Madras and Philadelphia.

14th Ship Ceres, H. B. Pridham Commander, for Madras.

Ditto American Ship George, Samuel Endicott Commander, from Salem,

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP THALIA.—For the Cape.—A. B. Todd, Esq. H. C. Service, and Servant. For Gibraltar.—Mr. and Mrs. Betts, two infant children, & 2 servants, and Mr. Michael Betts, merchant.

PER SHIP JAMES COLVIN.—For Gibraltar.—Dr. Wilson, Super Cargo

PER SHIP TERES.—Captain Hende, 23d Regiment Madras N. I.

PER SHIP HERCULES.—Rajah Calappa and his wife with two servants, and Mrs. Kennedy and child, with servant, for Padang and Bencoolen.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

East Indian, Columbo, George the Fourth, Lady Nugent, Neptune, Tuetis, Java, Jane, Eliza, Hope, Dolphin, (Brig) Lord Hungerford and H. C. S. Astell, with the Francis Warden, Hercules and Nauvelle Alliance, (F.)

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

At the following Stations on the 14th instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—Golconda, Duke of Bedford, Pascoa and Exmouth, outward bound

Passed down,—James Colvin.

KEDGEREE

Remain.—H. M. Frigate Glasgow, General Lecor, (P.) outward bound, and H. C. S. Goldstream, inward bound.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday the 6th Instant, at Saint Thomas's Church, by the Revd. Henry Davis, Lieutenant J. H. Bell, of 1st Battalion 6th Regt. N. I. to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Captain Jurmy, H. M. 4th Light Dragoons,

On the same day, Lieutenant Blachly, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant Watson, 24th Light Dragoons,

BIRTHS.

On the 29th December 1822, at Vear in Salesette, Mrs. Furdoonjee Cursetjee, of a son.

At Bombay on the night of the 31st ult. the Lady of Capt. J. B. Dunsterville Paymaster Baroda Subsidiary Force; of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 27th ultimo, aged 55, John Allen Macpherson, Esq.

On the 31st ultimo, at Matoongha, the Revd, George Martin A. M.

On the 1st January instant, at his house in Geergon, Sunkersett Babookett, a Hindoo, a gentleman of high spirit and independance, of great wealth and respectability, well known among the European Gentry of this Island, and highly esteemed by the cast of Goldsmiths of which he was a principal member. His property was principally acquired in commercial pursuits in which he conducted himself with honor and propriety and met with that reward which his integrity merited. He died at the advanced age of 82, and until within a short period of his death was in full possession of all those astute faculties for which he was so remarkable. He had latterly lived retired and secluded from the busy occupations of life but nevertheless continued to receive the visits of his numerous English Friends at his splendid and brilliant mansion where he died, and which for its taste and internal elegance was much admired. He maintained and continued to the last his correspondence with those Friends in England who in public and private life in this country were valuable and distinguished members of society, and by whom his death will not be more sincerely regretted them by his numerous friends and the various castes of the native society in Bombay.

At Bombay, on the night of the 6th Inst. Elias the Infant Son of Capt. J. B. Dunsterville Paymaster Baroda Subsidiary Force.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th December, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Captain Alexander Cock, 6th Regiment of Light Cavalry, to Mrs. Charlotte Fredrica Sherin, Widow of the late Constantine Sherin, Esq.

On the same day, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, John Andrew, Esq. of Malda, to Miss Charlotte Catherine Shepherd

On Monday, the 9th December, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. J. Parson, Mr. John Wall, to Elizabeth, youngest, daughter of the late Henry Hall, Esq. of Carlisle, County of Cumberland.

At Patna, on Saturday, the 30th November, Mr. Joseph D'Costa, Junior, Deputy Register in the Office of the Board of Revenue for the Central Provinces, to Miss Frances Hurd, daughter of the late Robt. Hurd Esq. of Dinapore.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th December, the Lady of Lieutenant C. H. Penrose, 2d Battalion 27th Native Infantry, of a daughter,

On the 8th December, the Lady of Lieutenant J. A. Schalch, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, of a son.

On Sunday, the 8th December, at Jessore, Mrs. G. H. B. Gonsalves, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Fort William, on the 8th December, of the Cholera Morbus, Lieutenant William Keowen, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment, aged 30 years; much regretted by his Brother Officers.

Madras.

Marriage.

At Darwar, on the 10th inst. by St. John Thackeray, Esq. Magistrate and Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, Captain M. Kemble, Assistant Adjutant General Field Force, to Catherine, eldest Daughter of William Molle, Esq. of Mains, Berwickshire.

Births.

At Nellore, on the 6th instant, the Wife of Mr. David Ross, Revenue Surveyor; H. C. Service, of a Daughter

At Cannanore, on the 9th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant J C Puddy, H M. 69th Regiment, of a Daughter who expired almost immediately.

At Belgaum, on Monday morning, the 9th inst. the Wife of Mr. Conductor John Cunningham, of the Ordnance Department, of a Son.

Deaths.

At Madras, on the 11th December 1822, the Revd. John Allan, D D. and M A. Senior Minister of the Church of Scotland, on the Establishment of Fort St. George.

A man of the most meek and unassuming manners, of perfect singleness of heart, of unblamenable conversation and of a mind tainted neither with bigotry nor with superstition but imbued with the principle, and habituated to the practise, of true religion and sound philosophy. His knowledge as a man of science and his learning as a scholar and divine were solid and well grounded, his judgment clear and just, his sentiments liberal and amiable, and his style or composition remarkable for purity, simplicity and force. All that seemed wanting to have raised him to some eminence among the literary men of his age was a more successful start in early life, greater confidence in his own powers, and a stronger desire to exert and to display them. These defects, however, while they contracted his fame, served to enhance the real merit of his character and to invest it with a peculiar interest in the estimation of the few by whom it was appreciated.

At Chittledroog, on the 8th instant, Lieutenant Brevet Captain Thomas Casey, 2d Bat. 14th Regt Native Infantry.

At the Paymaster's Office in Fort St. George, on Saturday last the 21st instant. Mr, Manuel De Cruz, aged 45 years.—His death has been as sudden as it was unexpected—He was quite well in the morning, proceeded as usual to the office; was attacked with an apoplectic fit at 2, expired almost immediately and brought home a Corpse at 3, o'clock—What language can describe the feelings of his family on such an extraordinary and heart-rending occasion!—His conciliatory habits and pleasing manners had excited the friendship of many, and his social and benevolent disposition had confirmed the same—His decease has therefore become an afflictive dispensation to a numerous society and prominently so, to a young Widow and eleven children.

Europe.

Marriage.

On Saturday last, by the Lord Bishop of Chichester, at St. James's Church, London, Lawrence Peel, Esq. to the Right Hon. Lady Jane Lennox, fourth daughter of the Duchess Dowager of Richmond.

On Saturday week at Knaresborough, M. Albertini, of York, teacher of languages, to Miss Ann Cant, of the former place, milliner —Soon after the ceremony, the harmony of the wedding-day was considerably interrupted by the appearance of a gentleman, who stated that the bridegroom had another wife who was living in Dublin, uncertain of the residence of her husband. The solicitations of the lady's friends, however, proved unavailing to separate her from her husband, and they immediately set off together in a chaise for York. A very handsome dinner, which had been provided at the Crown Inn, was left untasted, the whole of the wedding party having separated at this unexpected denouement.

On Monday the 15th July, at Royton, Wm. Gordon, aged 61 (who had been 31 years in the sea service, and lost both his legs at Trafalgar) to Susannah Thompson, aged 19.

Death.

At Bury, on the 22nd July, aged 73, Mr. John Mason, Possessing an amiable simplicity of manners, his undeviating rectitude and probity secured to him general esteem and confidence, while his conscientious and habitual observance of the various duties of religion, assigned him a high station among "the excellent of the earth.

Calcutta.

Disgraceful Occurrence.—Some days ago as a Lady was proceeding along the Durrumtollah, two genteelly-dressed persons mounted in a Buggy run it against her Palankeen, which they knocked down and shattered in such a manner, that the Lady was obliged to walk home a-foot; and besides this exposure, and the alarm necessarily caused by such an accident, she sustained considerable injury in the hurry to escape from the Palankeen when exposed to such imminent danger. The persons in the Buggy drove on, without rendering the Lady the least assistance, and apparently regardless of the consequences of the act, which if it had resulted from accident, or merely negligence on their part, and not from a spirit of mischief, would hardly have been the case. To avoid the reprobation and scorn of the Public, they will no doubt endeavour to conceal their names, the only symptom of a sense of decency that can be expected from persons capable of such disgraceful conduct.

We have heard enough of whipping foot passengers, but we always understood that to be confined to a class of persons neither very ready nor able to resent injuries, nor so likely to excite public sympathy (we merely state facts,) but we little expected similar brutality would ever be extended to persons of a higher political caste, far less to that sex which has every claim to tenderness and protection. But it would appear, there must be something in this pestilential clime (as the Londons Editors affirm) that obliterates *in some* all the finer principles of human nature, and produces a class of sordid and selfish beings sensible only to the lash of law, which does what it can to protect the weak against the strong, and extend equal justice to all. If Ladies cannot pass along the streets without being exposed to such attacks, better to shut them up, after the manner of our Oriental Neighbours. The rigorous confinement of the Hindoo were mercy in comparison. But it is unnecessary to say more of an act that must be condemned by people of every creed and country; and the above well-dressed persons, who know their only chance of escaping universal reprobation is concealment, are not likely to disgrace any country by coming forward to claim their nativity. *Bengal Hurkaru.*

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.

Extracts of a letter from a young midshipman of the Franklin 74, dated Valparaiso, March 26.

You must not expect any amusement from our letters, as we are all very much dejected on account of a dreadful accident that happened last Tuesday, the 19th inst.—Lt. Perry, Dr. Du Puy, (a gentleman that came out with us) Midshipman Robert Marshall, John Cremer, Robert B. Coffin, Edward Preble, R. Pinkham, and three men, left here in our first cutter on a gunning party, to Kintera, a place 20 miles from here. Next morning, Mr. Pinkham returned by land with the melancholy news of the loss of the boat and all hands except himself and one of the men. He relates that they got down there about 3 o'clock, and found a most tremendous surf, breaking but a mile from the shore; and they did not like to risk it; but a midshipman, to whom I had described the place, (having been there before in the same boat in a calm time) insisted upon going in, saying he knew the place; so they depended upon him. As it was blowing very fresh right on shore, they steered direct on, under short sail; a sea struck them and carried them along some distance; a second sea struck them and knocked them broadside on, and rolled her bottom upwards. As they were all good swimmers but two, they all got hold of the boat except one of the men that could not swim; he laid hold of Marshall's coat, and it is supposed they went down together. Cremer, Preble Du Puy, and the other seaman, whose name was Reed, after struggling a long time, sunk alongside of the boat. The rest tried for the shore. Perry, Pinkham and Coffin went together a great way; but as Coffin, who was very small, could not swim well in the surf, Mr. Perry stopt to assist him, and they were both lost together. Pinkham, who swam on, finding he could not be of any assistance to them, got on shore, but was twice carried off by the return of the sea 300 yards and then thrown up again. At length he got a foot-hold in the sand, and when the water left him, he ran and got clear of it.—The name of the man that was saved was M'Daniels—he got on the bottom of the boat, and held on to Du Puy to assist him, but a sea struck him, and washed him off. As he found that the boat did not drift in any more, he swam for the shore, but was carried off four times, and was then so weak he could scarcely stand—Mr. Pinkham, who was on shore, waded out as far as he could, and held an oar to him which he laid hold off and was dragged to the land. As soon as they landed. the Spaniards made Pinkham exchange pantaloons with them. The seaman, who had lost his shoes, and every thing else, found a great coat that had drifted ashore, but had a quarrel with one of them to get that. Towards evening he saw some of them sharpening their knives on a stone, and as he was alone (Pinkham having set off for the ship on foot, without shoes, and scarcely any clothes) it alarmed him very much. He made the best of his way into the country, where he concealed himself. About midnight, he left his hole on his way to the ship. When he got a short distance he stopt in a stable, and spent the night. Pinkham walked to Concon, about 12 miles, where an Englishman lent him clothes and got him a horse. He got to the ship next morning, having travelled 40 miles—12 of them on foot. There are a great many who narrowly escaped going on the party; they asked me, but I refused. Many others intended going but were prevented by some trifling circumstance or other such as the want of powder and shot. There are some Englishmen living near there. I say that the time I landed we had a n[illegible]

escape, as there never was such a thing known before.—An English boat with eight men attempted to land some time ago, but were all lost.

Mrs. Stewart is very much affected and the Commodore also—He shed tears, and appeared to feel it very sensibly. He said if they had been killed in the defence of their country, it would not have been so bad, but to be lost on so trifling an occasion, he thought was dreadful.

Mrs. Stewart was on shore last evening for a short time. She was dressed in mourning, and shewed great sorrow—indeed it is sufficient to make any person feel so—I have scarcely seen a smile since.

There were two of my mess-mates in the number, and they were all uncommonly fine officers—certainly among the smartest on board, and were universally beloved. As soon as the Commodore heard of the accident, he got a whale boat, and sent a Lieutenant and Doctor down, to see what could be done, and if any thing could be saved, but they returned without the least hope. Several of the officers volunteered to go and look for the bodies, and the Governor sent a guard to take care of any thing that might come on shore. Yesterday we hoisted our colours half mast, and every vessel in the harbour did the same, including an English frigate and all the Chillian squadron.

Bengal Hurkaru,—Nov. 22, 1822.

A fire broke out last evening, about 7 P. M. at the Import Custom-house, which was happily got under before it produced any considerable damage.

On Monday two Inquests were held at the Coroner's Office, one on the body of a Lascar, who was said to have died in consequence of a *push* from an Officer of his Ship. It was made clear to the Jury that the sole cause of his death, was the rupture of a diseased spleen.

The other was on the body of a Chokydar, who was stabbed through the heart by a Turk in the Doomtollah. The Jury without hesitation returned a verdict of wilful murder against Solymaun the Turk, who was committed to take his Trial next Sessions.—*John Bull, 27th Nov.*

Extract of Letters received from on board the HATTRASS. *At anchor 10 miles to the N. of the Black Pagoda, Nov. 15, 11 a. m.*

We reached the *Fyzool Kureem* here at 9 this morning. She is almost a complete wreck, and the Arabs have attempted nothing and appear like the waggoner, who thought *Jupiter* would work for them. I went on board about an hour ago, with the Pilot and never saw such a scene of dirt and confusion, and sloth and indifference; I asked them how they expected to get to Calcutta, and they said *Allah Alam!* God knows.—Over the Cuddy they have a large board with an Arabic inscription, purporting that any one (sailor) who will read a certain verse from the Khoran, which is copied in large white letters on the board, will be preserved from Shipwreck! During the night were all employed at the Cuddy, repeating the verse, and the *Fyzool Kureem* was left to herself—we are now getting out an anchor to windward of them, and we hope to get her into Saugor Roads to-morrow; we are preparing a spare mast, getting up jury masts.

At anchor off Pooree: Monday, 18th November, 10 a m.

We have not been able to get the *Fyzool Kureem* to the northward, although we have been towing and lugging at her these three days. We have, therefore, left her to proceed to Coringa, which she can well do in a couple of days, having supplied her with every thing necessary for the purpose.—*John Bull, 26th Nov.*

The India Gazette, Nov. 82.

ASSASSINATION.—Just after the Honorable Company's European Regiment had marched out of the Cantonment at Ghazeepoor on the 13th instant, a Serjeant was deliberately shot by a private Soldier. The Assassin was made over to the Civil Authority on the spot, with a view to his being sent to Calcutta, to take his Trial before the Supreme Court. We have not yet learned the particulars of this murder, but we understand they are of a very aggravated nature.

Ben. Hurk.---Nov. 28.

LETTER FROM SAUGOR.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR.—The following communication has just been received from a Correspondent at Saugor:—

On the 23d ultimo. Captain Blair, Commandant of the Rohillahs, was ordered out to Bhilsa, with 200 of his men; together with 2 guns, and 3 companies of Seapoys, which latter were to have joined them from Dabree. On reaching Rautghur, their destination was changed to Gunge Basaudah, which place they reached on the 27th, and on the 31st of the month were joined by *three* Companies of the 21st from Saugor, as a detachment of that strength could not be supplied from Dabree, on account of the sickly state of the Post. On the 2d instant, the Detachment again moved and encamped at Serouge, on the 3d, since when they have been reinforced by 3 more Ressallas of Rohillas, from Lehore and Dabree, besides a portion of the Contingents of the Nawaub of Bhooaul's troops. The cause of the movement of this Detachment appears to be as follows:—

Umbajee Ghautka, a Mahrattah Sirdar of Scindeah's, in demanding of that Prince the arrears of his pay, went a little further than the rules of decorum and duty warrant on such occasions, in consequence he received his discharge: a discontented Son-in-Law of Scindeah's, (Ramrao Patunker, alias Appah Saheb,) joined his party, and both moved off from Gwalier, first toward Duttea, and afterwards to Nurwier thence they applied to the Resident for a pasport to Poonah, in the vicinage of which both were born.

Major Close granted one for three hundred and fifty armed men, exclusive of Camp Followers, but they were averse to separate their Troops and would not agree to the measure; probably dreading some foul play in the Durbar, when once divided: To check the progress of this body to the Southward, the Saugor Detachment were ordered out. At present they occupy a position on the banks of the Scind, a little to the North of Kalabaugh, negociating with the Durbar, from which the Maharaje's Gooroo has arrived to endeavour to bring about a reconciliation, which he will either effect, or they will agree to terms and proceed on their journey, with a reduced number of followers. The following is a statement of their Force; 1,500 Horses, 500 on Ponies and foot, 8 Elephants, 20 Camels with Jinjals, 13 ditto Rockets, 1 ditto Noubut, 35 Sawarrie. 500 Carriages, 10 Nakurches and 22 Palankeens, altogether about 4000 people; and a proportionate quantity of Baggage and *Specie*—Considering all things, it is not very likely that they will have a stomach for a tilt with the Rohillas As to the Foot, it is well-known a Mahrattah always keeps at a respectable distance from Jack's Bayonet; therefore the gallant Rohillas would chiefly have to cope, and to add one more laurel to the many they have already gathered during the late Mahrattah and Pindarrie Campaigns. It is but bare justice to say, that a more active, brave, and dashing set of fellows are not in the Service, and they will ever remain so, as long as they are so ably commanded.

Nov. 28, 1822. H. F.

[*Sup. to the India Gazet. December. 5,*

ADDRESS TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

In compliance with the following Requisition, a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 25th Instant, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose therein specified.

JAMES CALDER, SHERIFF.

Calcutta, 9th November, 1822.

To JAMES CALDER, Esq. *Sheriff of Calcutta, &c. &c. &c.*

SIR.

We the undersigned, do ourselves the honor of soliciting that you will call a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta and its Neighbourhood, in the Town Hall, on any convenient Day, for the purpose of considering in what manner the Community of this place may best express their regret on the approaching departure of the Most Noble the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS from INDIA.

We are, Sir, your very obedient Servants,

(Signed) G. Udny, T. Hardwicke, R. Spankie, J. W. Sherer, S. Swinton, J. S. Brownrigg, J. Palmer, C. R. Lindsay, J. Trotter, R Robertson, A. Wilson, D. Clark, James Colvin, Joseph Barretto, Robert M'Clintock, J. C. C. Sutherland, H. Wood, C. Morley, L. A. Davidson, G. Mackillop, James Bryce, James Pattle, J. Mellis, Robert Stevenson, C. Trower, Thomas Thomson, William Trower, Richard Hunter, A. F. Lind, J. Shakespear, H. Shakespear, J. Parson, B. Roberts, P. Treves, D. Corree, J. Gillman, O'B. Tandy, W. Chalmers, R. C. Plowden.

Calcutta, 7th October, 1822.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 25th November, 1822.

In consequence of the Notice published on the 9th instant, by the Sheriff of the Town of Calcutta, a General Meeting of the British Inhabitants was this day held for the purpose of considering in what manner the community may best express their regret at the approaching departure of the Most Noble the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS from India.

The Meeting having been opened by the Sheriff, Major General Hardwick moved that Mr. Udny be requested to take the Chair, which motion was seconded by Mr. Pattle, and unanimously agreed to. Mr. Udny having accordingly taken the Chair addressed the Meeting, and concluded an appropriate Speech, by moving that a Committee be appointed with instructions to prepare an Address to the Marquess of Hastings, expressive of the unfeigned regret of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta at the loss they are about to sustain by His Lordship's departure for Europe—to declare the high respect and esteem they personally bear to his character, and to render a just tribute of applause to the merits of his long and ardous Administration.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Pattle, and unanimously agreed to,

Resolution I—That the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee to prepare the Address—The Sheriff, Major General Hardwick, Mr. Udny, Mr. Pattle, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Colvin Shakespear, Mr.

Treves, Mr. Leycester, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, Revd. Dr Bryce, Mr James Colvin, Mr. H. Wood, Mr. J. Shakespear, Mr. H. Shakespear, Mr. S. Swinton, Revd. J. Parson, Mr. Sherer, Mr. R. C. Plowden, Lieut. Col. Stevenson, Mr. Chas Trower, and the Hon'ble C. R Lindsay.

The above Committee having withdrawn to an adjoining room, after a short time returned, and submitted to the Meeting the Draft of an Address, which having been read,

Resolution 2—Resolved unanimously, that the Address which has been submitted be approved of.

Mr. John. Shakespear rose and addressed the Meeting as follows:—

Mr. Chairman—As a more durable and suitable testimony of our high sense of Lord Hasting's great services, I beg leave to propose to this Meeting, that we vote an Equestrian Statue of his Lordship—This motion was seconded by Mr. Trower., and carried by acclamation.

Resolution. 3—Moved by Mr. Pattle, and seconded by Major General Hardwick, resolved that the Chairman be requested to wait on the Marquess of Hastings to ascertain at what time it will be most agreeable to His Lordship to receive the Address of the British Inhabitants of this City.

Resolution 4—Moved by Mr. Pattle and second by Major General Hardwick, resolved that the Chairman accompanied by the Committee, and such other Gentlemen, as may be pleased to attend, do present the Address to the Marquess of Hastings at the time his Lordship may be pleased to appoint.

Moved by Mr. Pattle, and second by Major General Hardwick,

Resolution 5—Resolved that the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Sheriff J. Calder, Esq.

Moved by Mr. Pattle and seconded by Major General Hardwick,

Resolution 6.—Resolved that the thanks of this Meeting be given to Greoge Udny, Esq. for his very able and impartial conduct as Chairman of this Meeting.

G. UDNY, *Chairman.*

Monday, December 9.

The Chairman having notified to the Settlement, that in conformity with the instructions of the General Meeting of the 25th of Nov. he and the Committee had done themselves the honor of waiting upon the MARQUESS, OF HASTINGS, and that his Lordship had appointed this day at eleven o'clock for receiving the Address, the Chairman, accompanied by the Committee and a great number of the inhabitants of the Calcutta, proceeded to the Government House at the time appointed.

On being introduced to the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, the Chairman addressed his Lordship in the following terms.

MY LORD,

I am deputed by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, to express the feelings with which they are so deeply impressed towards your Lordship.

The document I hold in my hand, contains an Extract from their Proceedings, which I shall now have the honour to recite.

EXTRACT from PROCEEDINGS of a MEETING of the BRITISH INHABITANTS of CALCUTTA, held at the TOWNHALL, on Monday the 25th Nov. 1822.

Resolved, that an *Address* be presented to the MARQUESS of HASTINGS, expressive of the unfeigned regret of the BRITISH INHABITANTS of CALCUTTA, at the loss they are about to sustain by His Lordship's departure for Europe—to declare the high *Respect* and *Esteem* they personally bear to his *Character*, and to render a just *Tribute* of Applause, to the merits of his long and arduous *Administration*.

Resolved, That as a durable and suitable *Testimony* of our high sense of LORD HASTINGS'S great *Services*, it is the wish of this *Meeting* that an EQUESTRIAN STATUE of his *Lordship* be erected in this *City*.

G. UDNY, *Chairman.*

Hoping for your Lordship's favourable acquiescence, in the object of the second of these Resolutions, I now proceed to read the address, voted to Your Lordship, by the first of them.

To His Excellency The Most Noble

FRANCIS MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, K. G. & G. C. B.

Governor General of British India, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's, and the East Indies, &c. &c. &c

MY LORD,

WE THE BRITISH INHABITANTS OF CALCUTTA, cannot allow ourselves to witness the departure of your Lordship for Europe, without offering to you the tribute of our most unfeigned Respect and Esteem. We trust we are not presumptuous, in adding to this tribute, our most unqualified admiration of the wise and enlightened Policy of your Lordship's Government, during the period you have held the reins of Administration in this Country.

Your Lordsip has already received the high and enviable Rewards which, under the British Sceptre, await the Statesman and the Warrior, who has uniformly promoted the best Interests of the Empire, and sustained the Character of the English nation for Justice, Probity, and Valour.

Amidst the lustre of the distinguished and honourable applause which surrounds your Lordship's name, we are persuaded you will receive with the warmest cordiality of feeling, the sincere and heart-felt expressions of Regard and Esteem, now offered to you by a Community, over which your Lordship has so long presided. Enjoying as we have done the most ample means of appreciating the upright, mild, and conciliating virtues by which your Lordship is so eminently distinguished, we cannot contemplate, without the deepest regret, the moment at which you are to bid us Farewell! But we beg to assure your Lordship, that the recollection of these virtues will never be erased from our Hearts.

It will fall to the lot of the future Historian of India to do justice to acts, by which in the Council, and in the Field, your Lordship's Government of Hindoostan has been rendered so pre-eminently illustrious. But we, the immediate Spectators of these great events, cannot restrain ourselves from again expressing the sentiments which they are so eminently calculated to inspire. We have already had the happiness of congratulating your Lordship on the distinguished success that attended your wise and vigourous measures in the prosecution of two just and necessary Wars, in which you have been engaged, and we have seen, with the highest satisfaction, the testimony we, then bore, to the wisdom and energy of your Administration, cofirmed by the Applause of your King and Country. When you took into your hands the reins of Administration, dangers of no cocommon magnitude threatened the Peace and Stability of the British Power in the East. Before the watchfulness and vigour of your Lordship's rule, these dangers quickly disappeared, and India presents, at this moment, a scene of Happiness and Tranquility, unexampled in any former period of her history. The resources of our Power, whether they are sought in the attachments of our Native Subjects to the British sway—in the respect which our Government commands from surrounding States,—or in the encreasing amount of a Revenue, drawn from an industrious and contented People, have multiplied beyond our most sanguine hopes, and every succeeding year of your Lordship's Government, has beheld our Dominions in the East, more and more consolidated, on the best and most stable of Foundations.

Knowing the peculiar interest which your Lordship must always take in the happiness of Central India, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of congratulating you on the encreasing Peace and Prosperity of this portion of the Country—Provinces that have been long a prey to the most cruel and lawless devastation, present at this day no dangers to intimidate the Traveller in pursust of his honest avocations, and the Husbandman now sows and reaps in security, where but a short time ago, he was exposed to unrelenting and predatory bands, ready to descend upon his Fields, and seize the fruits of his labour.

We have likewise long admired the zealous and hearty alacrity with which your Lordship has uniformly entered into every scheme for the diffusion of knowledge and civilization over the vast continent of India. We have often beheld you bending from the high duties of your Station, to aid the endeavors of the humblest Individual, who devotes his time and his talents, to the moral Instruction of our Native subjects, and the numerous and highly prospering Schools, which under your Lordship's patronage, have arisen over Hindoostan, bespeak the interest you have taken to have been no less operative than cordial.

We have also witnessed the uniform readiness and energy with which your Lordship has countenanced every plan for promoting the splendour, and the healthfulness of the Capital of British India. The Public Edifices which have arisen in Calcutta, under your auspices, will proclaim to future ages, the care with which your Lordship provided for the Religious and Commercial convenience of the European Community—while the Native Population will point with gratitude and exultation, to the Public works of your Lordship, as worthy of the proudest days of their ancestors.

But it were vain to attempt enumerating the splendid and benevolent acts by which a Government distinguished by every thing Great and Good, has been rendered so truly dear to us. We are unable to discover a single Province, in the wide-extended Empire over which your Lordship has so long ruled, that has not tasted the happy fruits of your wisdom, energy, and benevolence—and in which the name of The MARQUESS of HASTINGS is not honored and revered.—The Regard and Veneration with which this name will ever be pronounced by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, will long proclaim the high estimation in which your Lordship's character has stood amongst us; and we are persuaded that you carry along with, in the affection of the Natives of India, one of the most gratifying rewards which the honorable ambition of a Governor General can covet. To this Reward your Lordship is eminently entitled, distinguished as your Administration has been, for the truly Paternal manner in which you have so frequently, and so feelingly, inculcated Mildness, Humanity and Conciliatory Conduct towards the Native Population of the Country.

Deeply impressed with these Sentiments, we cannot contemplate without regret, the departure of a Governor General, who in the fruits of his administration, has left us so rich a Legacy as your Lordship has bequeathed and who in *Private Life* has given us so eminent an example of all that is dignified and amiable; and we should be lost to every Generous and Grateful feeling, if we did not assure your Lordship, that you bear our warmenst and most sincere wishes for your Health and Happiness in your Native Country—for those of your Noble Consort, and every Member of your illustrious Family, and did we not embrace this opportunity of recording the high Regard and Esteem, with which we have the Honor to be.

Your Lordship's

Most faithful, humble Servants,

Calcutta, December, 1822 } * (*Here follow the signatures.*)

To this Address the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS was pleased to make the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN,

Your are right in the persuasion which you have expressed that I could not but meet with the warmest cordiality your flattering Professions of Regard: the Term is only too weak to mark the deeply grateful sensibility excited by such a Compliment.

The testimony of Approbation to which you allude from my Honorable Employers at Home, has been matter of heartfelt satisfaction to me. That I had fulfilled my Duties in a manner correspondent to their Expectations would have been an assurance sufficient for me to rest upon with constant pleasure in Retirement. The Stability added to their Possession of Territory, the General Tranquillity of a Country heretofore agitated without Respite, and the large augmentation of their Revenues, have been generously acknowledged by them. I might well indulge vanity in such a Recognition of the results from my endeavours; as far at least as my consciousness of what was attributable to those who co-operated with me would allow me to ascribe any thing to myself. Yet this would still be but an Outline within which there was room for those nearer at hand to perceive many Defects such as might justly detract from ought of merit in the mere superficial feature. You have striven to make me believe that you have not discovered blemishes of such e[illegible] Need I say how much I feel that fav[illegible] Judgement!

I have ardently sought the esteem of th[illegible] Community in India, because I found e[illegible] tive for esteeming those who compose[illegible] derive no ordinary Pride from h[illegible] that I have attained the object. Indee[illegible]

Community of Interest with you has been cherished by me, I have studied to give to the Indian Service, Civil and Military, that rate in the estimation of Society at Home, which the incalculable value of India to England, the gallant Elevation of Spirit in the Honorable Company's Armies and the proud integrity of the Civil Functionaries so truly claim. It is from such a view, even more than from its Useful Influence on the Native Powers, that I have been precise in maintaining the Dignity of this Government which could not be upheld without similarly raising its Dependent Branches: and I venture to think that your experience has justified the Policy.

Your laudatory advertence to the demeanor which I have observed and inculcated in intercourse with the Natives is peculiarly gratifying to me. The effects, if I do not deceive myself, are very visible in the reliance of all Classes of them in the fairness of our purposes, and in the frankness with which they meet any encouraging advances from us. The observation applies itself more particularly to the readiness with which they send their Children to the Schools established by us. This is so distinct that I now look with confidence to the rapid diffusion of Moral Instruction throughout a Population in which it has for a long period been lamentably wanting. The known Talents and disposition of my destined Successor ensure persevering attention to this most interesting point.

If it will be with concern, as your kindly profess, you shall hear me say Farewell—believe that the Word will be pronounced by me with unfeigned Regret. I have framed Ties of Sentiment here which cannot be relaxed (tho' but in a degree) by Separation, without Pain. The very Applause with which you grace my Departure must unavoidably render more acute the Thought of ceasing to share with you the Ennobling Task of erecting the Monument of British Beneficence in meliorating the Condition of the Indian People. It is true, my Recollection and my Exertions will still earnestly point towards those whom I leave here. But memory is cold in comparison with the cheery reciprocation of Good Will beaming in Countenance animated by Mutual Trust.

One point still remains. Your Resolutions purport the design to raise an Equestrian Statue of me. Let me implore that this Plan may be abandoned. I have lived long enough among you to know how seriously the Younger Part of the Commuity are burthened with Charges altogether indispensible in this Climate. You have authorized in me the Vanity of apprehending that many, in a generous competition to manifest attachment, might be eager to offer Contributions which they could ill afford to such an Expensive Undertaking. But the Undertaking is not less superfluous than Expensive. If I continue to hold in your Esteem that Place with which you have honored me, I ask no other Fame. I therefore repeat the Supplication; while the Intention, as well as the Distinction conferred upon me by your Address, will ever be contemplated by me with glowing Gratitude.

[*Govt. Gaz. Extra.—Dec.* 10.

ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE!

To the Editor of the Cheltenham Chronicle.

I am what the young bucks of the T[illegible]n old bachelor; and being on the [illegible]f forty, I confess that I feel some [illegible]pproaching that unenviable period [illegible]he mercury of human nature tends [illegible]reezing point. I therefore take [illegible]aking your spirited and indepen[illegible]e medium of advertising for a [illegible]ossess the following requisities; and, as they are not at all *unreasonable*, I trust I may soon expect a helpmate congenial to my wishes. She must be amiable, affectionate, agreeable, artless, affable, and accomplished; beautiful benign, and benevolent; chaste, candid, cheerful, careful, charitable, cleanly, civil, coy, and constant; dutiful, dignified and debonaire; elegant, easy, engaging, even tempered and entertaining; faithful, fond, free and faultless; graceful, generous governable, and healthy; intelligent, industrious, and ingenious; judicious, and jocose; kind and kissing; lively, liberal and lovely; modest merciful, and musical; neat, noble, and noiseless; obedient, open, and obliging; pure, prudent, pretty, pleasing, polite, and peaceable; quick and qualified; religious, reasonable, and recipient; sociable, submissive, sprightly, and sensible; true, temperate, and tall; unreserved, unexposed, and uniform; virtuous and valuable; witty, wealthy, and well formed; youthful and yielding.

"In enumerating the foregoing list of female requisities, I hope I have neither exhausted the patience of your male, nor affected the delicate sensibilities of your female readers—some of whom may possibly be deficent in *one* or *two* of the qualities required.—I remain, Mr. Editor, yours &c. L. M."

Bengal Hurkaru,—December 11.

THERMOMETRICAL TABLE.

CALCUTTA, FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER.

*** *Thermometer placed at a North Window in the Shade.*

December 1822.		Degs.	*December* 1822.		Degs
Sunday, 1st	6½ A. M.	56	Thursday 5th	8½ A. M.	62
	2½ P. M.	75		2½ P. M.	72
	5 P. M.	72		5 P. M.	70
Monday, 2d	8 A. M.	60	Friday 6th	7 A. M.	53
	4½ P. M.	73		12 M.	68
Tuesday 3d	7½ A. M.	60		5 P. M.	69
	12 M.	73		at night a thick fog	
	5½ P. M.	70	Saturday 7th	7 A. M.	55
Wednesday 4th	6½ A. M.	59		1 P. M.	72
	12 A. M. winty	71		5½ P. M.	67
	5½ P. M.	66		At night thick fog	
Highest Range.....		75	Lowest Ditto.....		53
Average Medium.....		64			

MEDICAL REPORT.

The Thermometer continues *the same* as last week, in its highest, lowest and average range: The state of Disease also continues much the same, except that upon the whole the general proportion may be considered as on the *decrease*, and that Bowel Complaints are *succeeding* to Fevers, as the latter become less freqnent. The dreadful visitations of Cholera have not ceased: a fatal case is said to have occurred in the Fort a few days, ago and at Berhampore it is asserted that 90 have died in less than three months.

Durhamtolah, Dec. 9, 1822.

Bengal Hurkaru Dec. 12.

The valedictory Address lately voted at the Town Hall to the Most Noble the Governor General, was presented on Monday forenoon. The ceremony was an imposing and impressive one. By 11 o'clock, great numbers had assembled in the lower marble hall, from which they adjourned to the upper hall. Lady Hastings and her suite sat on one side of the state canopy, under which stood his Lordship's chair, and the chairs of the Honorable the Members of the Supreme Council. Several elegantly dressed and fashionable females were present, and many Gentlemen of the first respectability were to be seen amidst the vast assemblage which was densely collected in front of the canopy. A sound of trumpets announced his Lordship's approach who preceded by his suite entered the hall. His Lordship walked up to the chair of state and sat down. There was a solemn silence which associated with the purpose for which so many were present, had something very touching in it. After a pause, the Venerable Chairman of the Town Hall meeting attended by the Requisitionists, advanced in front of the Canopy. His Lordship instantly arose to receive him, and stood during the Address was reading. His Lordship looked remarkably well, and wore the orders of the Garter and Bath. For him there must have been a sense of triumph in the sense—but it must have, at the same time, been blended with a melancholy sentiment—for it is not easy to say farewell, where there have been admiration and respectful attachment on the one side, and paternal sway on the other. When Mr. Udny concluded reading the address, he presented the parchment to his Lordship, who instantly replied in those terms, for which we refer our readers to another page, where we have given a Cotemporary's account of the proceedings. His Lordship concluding, bowed to all the company in a most affable manner, and "the charm being wound up," all went home.

India Gazette December 12.

A Masonic valedictory Address is to be presented to the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, by the Honorable fraternity of Free Masons at this Presidency, on Friday the 20th. The Brethren will meet at 10 A. M. at the Town Hall, and proceed thence to the Government House.

Since writing the above, the following notice has been issued by authority:—

The Most Noble the Governor General having been pleased to appoint Friday, the 20th Instant, for receiving the Address from the Free Masons, the attendance, of such Ladies and Gentlemen as may wish to honor the Ceremony with their presence, is requested at the Government House on that day at the hour of 11 A. M.

H. CALDWELL, *Captain A. D. C.*

Government House; the 14th Dec. 1822.

Madras.

December 23, 1822.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Compa[illegible] Papers.

On England.—at 30 days sight Is[illegible]
Madras Rupee.
at 90 day's sight Is. [illegible]
at 6 monshs' sight [illegible]

On Bengal. —[illegible]

Comp[illegible]

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. G. W. Saunders, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate of Canara,

Mr. H. W. Kensington, Register to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Division.

Mr. J. Vaughan, Sub. Collector and Assistant Magistrate of Cochin.

COURIER OFFICE.

No further Shipping arrivals have occurred, and the Ships which were driven to Sea on Monday have not yet regained the Roads.

The Ship *Hope* continues at anchor off St. Thomè, and will positively continue her homeward voyage on Thursday next. She touches at the Cape for three days *only*.

[*Suppl. to the Mad. Cou. Dec.* 20.

Penang.

To the Editor of the Penang Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

Accompanied by another Gentleman I lately went on an excursion to the Coast of Quedah opposite this island. We entered the embouchure of a deep and broad stream called Jooroo, and our attention was attracted by an Alligator which had that morning been caught by some Malays by a device which I believe is very generally employed on Continental India. A bait is laid inclosing a bit of wood disposed lengthwise.—To this is tied a long rope which is fastened to a tree or to a float on the river.—The Alligator having swallowed the bait makes off with it—and the moment he meets with a check from the rope the bit of wood or stick fixes itself across the stomach or throat of the animal. It is then dragged on shore, its jaws are tied firmly together with rattans, and its feet are also bound tightly over its back. These ligatures deprive it of the power of getting away.

The Malays informed us that they thought this Alligator was the one which had some days before carried down and killed a fisherman of the village.—Our curiosity induced us to have it opened on the spot. Instead of finding any remains of a human body the stomach of the animal contained a water snake, some undissolved flakes, supposed to be the skin of a buffalo, and (which it is the object of this account particularly to notice) a quantity of gravel and stones or pebbles of various sizes and properties. The largest of the stones might have weighed a Pound, and the whole together four or more pounds.

If we are *not* to consider the presence of these stones as merely adventitious, it may be admitted that the Alligator, like the gallinaceous tribe of birds, requires to smallow stones in order to assist in the digestion of his food, although that is essentially different from the food of the latter.

It does not seem very probable that the Alligator, as has been conjectured regarding the Pangolin and some other testaceous animals, ...ws stones instinctively, in order that a ...earthy matter may be afforded to the ...els for the formation of its scaly ...ture of the food he daily ... this purpose. Besides ...earance of having been ... juices of the ...en scrap- ...d not above a week since a large and favourite Bull dog was snached away by one of these horrid reptiles from the side of its master who was walking on the beach only a few paces from it. It can hardly be doubted that the Gentleman owes his life to the providential presence of his dog. It is well known all over India that the Alligator prefers dogs to almost any other kind of food a fact which has also been alleged as applicable to the Cheeta or Leopard.

All the creeks; bays and streams of this Coast swarm with Alligators. It frequently happens in sailing up a narrow and winding stream, that the people approach so closely to one before *either party* are aware of it that he cannot reach deep water but by plunging down below the boat. He is however afraid of large boats, and it is only when the unconscious fisherman is paddling about in his flimsy shallop or is wading in the water that his danger is imminent.

The Coast Alligator differs considerably in its habits, and I believe in its conformation, from the species which is found far inland in tanks and streams. The former is rarely seen above a few yards distant from the water, while the latter are known to make long journies overland from one Tank or river to another. It has not, I believe, been ever proved that the Alligator of India eats its food on the dry land; but I must leave the discussion of this to abler naturalists than,

Your very Obedient Servant,
EXPLORATOR VERITATIS,

P. W. Island, 20th Nov. 1822.

Cape.

Cape Town, Saturday, September 28, 1822.—On Saturday last, the Trial of Mr. Gebhard, Son of the Rev. Mr. Gebhard, Clergyman at the Paarl, came on before the full Court at this Place, for the Murder of a Slave, the Property of his Father, by excessive and unlawful Punishment. He was found Guilty, and sentenced to Death;—but as he has noted an Appeal from the Sentence, we shall forbear to give any details, of the Trial, or to make any comments upon the subject, until the Decree of the Court of Appeals shall have been made, when we shall not fail to publish the Trial, at length.

English News.

LONDON.

JULY 24TH.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house; when the following Gentlemen were appointed Members of Council at Bombay, viz. Francis Warden and Henry Shank, Esqrs.

The amount of subscriptions in t his country for the relief of the distress in Irelan d now exceeds 200,000l. to which the suc cess of the parochial collection, now in activ e progres through the country, promises to ma ke a large addition.

An order, it is said, has been received in Edinburgh, by Mr, George Hunter, clothier to the King, for the making of a superb and splendid dress of the Highland garb of the royal tartan for his Majesty.—We suppose therefore, in addition to an Irishman and a Hanoverian, *it is his Majesty's intention to turn Scot.*

The bill to prevent the cruel and improper treatment of cattle, passed into law on Thursday week by the house of lords, enacts—that if any person shall *wantonly and cruelly* beat, ...use, or ill-treat any horse, mare, gelding, mule, ass, ox, cow, heifer, steer, sheep, or other cattle, on complaint made to a magistrate, within whose jurisdiction such offence is committed, within ten days after, he shall forfeit from 5l. to 10s. as the lowest penalty, and on nonpayment be subject to be committed to the house of correction for any time not exceeding three months.

THE KING'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

(From the Caledonian Mercury, August 5.)

His Majesty's approaching visit to this metropolis has become the universal topic of conversation and interest, and to those who are at a distance it would be impossible to convey any idea of the bustle and agitation to which it has given rise, and of the state of expectation which it has excited among all classes. Since the period when James VI. left Scotland to assume the sceptre of the United Kingdom, Edinburgh has not been visited by any Sovereign in the full and undisturbed enjoyment of regal splendour and power. Charles 2. is the only King who has ever seen it; and whatever he may have been *de jure*, he was not at that time the Sovereign *de facto*, seeing that he was only contending for the possession of his regal privileges. It is scarcely worth while, therefore, to take notice of this hurried and unsatisfactory visit, to which the future Sovereign was besides in a manner compelled by the necessity of his affairs. The expected visit of his Majesty George IV. is in all respects different. He is the undoubted heir of the British throne, and the only Sovereign, since the revolution, in whose universally acknowledged title every rival claim is extinct. His visit to the ancient metropolis of the Scottish Kings is dictated by no state necessity; it is the free impulse of his Majesty's own gracious disposition, and purely complimentary to his loyal subjects in Scotland, and as such we are preparing to receive it. In this respect all classes, not only here, but in every part of Scotland, are vying with each other in their preparations to do honour to this auspicious event. Already the town is beginning to fill with strangers, there is even a more than ordinary agitation and bustle in the streets, and every thing we see or hear gives note of anxious preparation. Meetings of the country gentlemen have already taken place in various parts for the purpose of addressing his Majesty on his visit to Scotland; and there is no doubt that, from all the counties in Scotland, deputations will be sent to Edinburgh for this purpose. The same course has been adopted by the burghs and towns, and dutiful and loyal addresses will come from all parts of the country. This of itself will create a considerable influx of strangers; but it will be nothing in comparison of the crowds which will pour in from the country, for the purpose of witnessi... the splendid ceremonies and proecessions ... are in preparation in honour of the R... Already an impression has been ma... provision markets; lodgings for hi... ginning to be in great request, and ... houses are alarmed with threatene... country cousins from all quarters. ... have begun to feel the beneficial ... *increasing bustle in a great dem...*

goods. Court dresses are in great request, and there is little doubt but that the levee will be most numerous and splendid. All classess, in in short, seem to be looking to the approaching event with symptoms of great excitation and interest; and the Royal visit to Edinburgh will, we have no doubt, form an era memorable in the history of the city.

We understand, that in consequence of the uncertainty of the place of landing, the idea of a triumphal arch, through which his Majesty was to have been received into the royalty, has been abandoned.

The throne arrived at Leith on Friday, and was conveyed to the palace on Saturday. It is to be placed in the drawing-room.

On Saturday, a considerable quantity of baggage belonging to his Majesty was landed at Leith, and was forwarded to Dalkeith-house, under an escort of military; it consisted of plate, china, bed and table linen. A considerable quantity of poultry also was landed for the use of the Royal table.

We understand the grand cavalry review is to take place in the Duke of Beucleuch's deer-park, at Dalkeith. In addition to the corps already mentioned, the Peebles-shire yeomanry will also be present.

PRICES CURRENT.

LIVERPOOL AUGUST 5.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
COTTON, per lb.				
Bowed Georgia	0	6½	0	9½
Sea Island, o. and s.	0	8	1	0
mid. g. and s.	1	0	1	10
New Orleans	0	7½	0	11½
Tennessee	0	6½	0	8
Bourbon	1	0	1	1
Bengal	0	5½	0	7
Surat	0	6½	0	8
West India	0	7	0	9
Barbadoes	0	8	0	9
Bahama	0	8	0	9
Dem. and Berbice	0	8½	0	11
Pernambuco	0	9½	0	11
Maranham	0	9½	0	10
Bahia	0	9½	0	10
INDIGO, per lb.				
Carac. Floras	9	6	10	6
Sobres	7	6	9	0
SUGAR, B. P. Mesco, per cwt.				
Dabs and moist br.	45	0	48	0
dry brown	51	0	55	0
middling	56	0	66	0
good	67	0	73	0
fine	74	0	76	0
very fine	77	0	78	0
East India, brown	16	0	20	0
yellow	23	0	32	0
white	38	0	42	0
COFFEE, per cwt.				
Jam. tr. and v. or.	90	0	94	0
ordinary	96	0	100	0
good and fine ord.	102	0	109	0
middling	110	0	120	0
good do.	121	0	128	0
fine do. and fine	128	0	136	0

MONDAY, AUG. 5.—*Cotton* There has been a good attendance of the trade throughout the week, who have purchased pretty freely of Boweds and Orleans, on as good, if not rather better terms, than the preceding week.—Total sale 10,260 packages.—*Sugars, &c.*—The demand for Plantation Sugars has been very partial.—The total quantity disposed of, including a [redacted] did not exceed 730 casks. The only [redacted]dia consisted of 300 middling to good [redacted]4s. per cwt.—*Coffee.*—Clean and good [redacted]ee are in request, and command full [redacted] and 2500 bags and barrels brought [redacted] went off briskly at former rates. [redacted]s are more inquired for, and bring [redacted] and 250 bags of Brazil brought [redacted]06s. 3d., for ordinary to fine or[redacted]nd dingy 98s. 3d. to 102s. 9d. per [redacted]ordinary St. Domingo brought

AUGUST 6TH.

LAMENTABLE DEATH OF J. INGLIS ESQ.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on Thursday on the body of the late John Inglis, Esq. one of the Directors of the East India Company, at his own house, No. 27, in Mark-lane. A jury of the most respectable merchants in the vicinity was empanelled upon the occasion and evidence offered to them after they had viewed the body of the deceased.

The jury then expressed their perfect satisfaction, and the witnesses withdrew. Having expressed a wish to be alone for a few moments, the jury were left to themselves; and, upon our return into the room, they were signing their names to a verdict of "Insanity." The Coroner then told them, that they found "That the deceased had come by his death in consequence of having shot himself with a pistol bullet while acting under the influence of mental insanity;" to which they assented, and were discharged.

LONDON GAZETTE, SATURDAY, AUG. 10 1822.

[This Gazette notifies that the Order of the Garter has been granted to the Marquess of Cholmondeley. That Sir Benjamin Bloomfield has been appointed Governor of Fort Charles, in Port Royal, Jamaica. And that John Kidd, M. D. has been appointed Professor of Physic in the University of Oxford, vice Sir C. Pagge, deceased.]

LIVERPOOL ADVERTISER, AUGUST 8TH.

The public dinner to be given in honour of Mr. Canning, previously to his departure to assume the Govern-Generalship of India, is finally fixed for Friday the 30th inst. On the preceding Friday the 23d, our distinguished representative will dine with the members of the Canning Club, at the York Hotel, John Gladstone, Esq. M. P. in the Chair. As Mr. Canning will not resign the representation of this borough until the eve of his departure for India, it is not probable that the election of his successor will take place before the beginning of next year. The Speaker of the House of Commons has, it is true, the power, on giving proper notice in the London Gazette, of issuing his writ for the election of a member, during a prorogation of Parliament; but he does not frequently exercise this power, and it will not, we apprehend, be exercised in the present instance.

Phenomenon.—A poor man, named Whittingham, upwards of 85 years of age, and residing at Nantwich, about five years ago lost his sight, without any apparent cause than natural infirmity. He has been totally dark ever since, till Wednesday the 24th ult. when, without the slightest application of medical or other means, he was perfectly restored to his sight. This very strange occurrence will furnish a subject worthy of professional investigation. Before we gave publicity to this fact, we had the most indisputable warrant for its correctness.—*Chester Courant.*

Isle of man.—Some disputes have recently arisen between the Duke of Athol, Governor-in-Chief of the Isle of Man, and the House of Keys (or Parliament,) which have excited a str ng interest, and seem to have almost ,, frighted the isle from its propriety." Some mi sunder-standing appears to have existed for a length of time between the Governor and the Legislative body, occasioned, apparently, by a suspicion on the part of the latter that his Grace was assuming a greater share of authority than he was by law entitled to. But an open breach was first manifested at the meeting of the Keys on Tynwald-hill, on the 6th ult.; when it was proposed to appoint commissioners for superintending the repairs of the highways in the island. The Duke of Athol wished to have a new set of commissioners appointed, and amongst them the Bishop and the Water Bailiff: the House of Keys desired the re-appointment of the commissioners who had just gone out of office, and they pertinaciously objected against he Bishop or any Custom-house officer as commissioners. Neither party would concur in the nomination of the other; and after two ineffectual meetings, his Grace adjourned the Keys until the 10th of October; threatening to represent their conduct to the British Government. There was some smart personal altercation between his Grace and the Keys; but the particulars are too long for insertion.

Slave Trade.—A whole squadron of six armed vessels employed in this execrable traffic fell into the hands of Sir R. Mends, being bravely attacked and captured by the boats of the Iphigenia and Myrmidon under his orders, manned by about 150 seamen. No less than 1876 miserable negroes were released from bondage, and from the most cruel torture, by this generous and gallant exploit. Of these, 500 were unfortunately drowned, by the upsetting of one of the prizes in a tornado, together with some of our countrymen who formed the crew. But with the exception of 200 who died on the passage to Sierra Leone, all the rest, amounting to nearly 1200, were landed safely at that settlement. It is to be remarked, that of the Slave traders taken, there were three under the French flag. This event, we trust, will throw a damp at least upon the wicked rapacity of those who carry on this detestable traffic.

The Iron Trade.—We have the pleasure of saying that this trade is experiencing a revival; iron has in consequence risen.—*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

As a peculiar and striking instance of the extent to which commercial transactions sometimes are carried, we saw the other day a bill of exchange, drawn "two months after date," for *one pound two shillings*!—*Brighton Chron.*

"Peveril of the Peak" is announced in the Edinburgh Magazine as forthcoming from the author of Waverly. Sir Walter Scott, we believe, past some time in Derbyshire last year, and was, no doubt, struck by the grand and peculiar features of this picturesque country, the remarkable caverns, mines, wells, and mountains of which present so much to interest the tourist.

The Circulating Libraries should all be furnished with the New Marriage Act, as it will be in greater request among widows, spinsters, and bachelors, than any novel that has for years issued from the press. Those that imagine that they have been joined in the bands of holy wedlock, should peruse it, to know *whether they are married or* [redacted]

We understand, that under the management of the Ladies' Committee, in Newgate, the female prisoners are employed in making up articles of apparel for the female poor in Ireland from materials presented, or from purchases of materials by donation from individuals expressly for that purpose; and that the girls in charity schools are busy in many places in the same manner, in giving effect to the benevolence of this country.

Dilapidation of property.—When the furniture has been removed, it is the intention of the trustees of the Hon. W. L. Wellesley, to pull down Wanstead House, and sell the materials in separate lots. The grounds are also advertised to be let on building leases. The property to which Mr. Wellesley became entitled on his marriage with Miss Tilney Long, was 60,000l. per annum, besides a large sum in cash. His debts are now stated to be litle short of half a million. His wife's jointure is 7000l. a year.

Iron Railway between Liverpool and Manchester.—For several years past an undertaking of this sort has, at different times, been the subject of consideration; but there has not hitherto been a sufficient combination of interest or property engaged in favour of the plan to admit of its being commenced. We understand, however, that the attention of a great number of the leading merchants, both in Liverpool and Manchester, has recently been turned to the subject, and that a veriety of calculations have been made to show the great public advantage which may be expected to accrue from the undertaking being carried into effect. The result, it is probable, will be, that public meetings of the inhabitants of this town and Manchester will speedily be called to consider of the scheme, and that early application will be made to Parliament, for the powers requisite to carry it into effect. It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to add, that the use of steam-carriages is contemplated.

The performance at the Liverpool Theatre on Saturday evening, for the benefit of the distressed Irish peasantry, like those which have taken place at the London theatres, and other places of public amusement, for the same benevolent purpose, was a complete failure, the receipts of the house being only about £31.

PORT OF LIVERPOOL.—On Tuesday last, the annual meeting of merchants and ship-owners was held in the Town-hall, when an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Dock Trustees was exhibited. From this document it appears that a greater number of ships have entered this port, during the year ended on the 24th instant, than in any preceding year. The dock duties received in the same period amount to £102,403. 17s. 4d. and show a considerable increase over the years 1820 and 1821. The following is a comparative table of the number of ships which have entered the port, their tonnage, and the amount of dock duties levied, each year, since 1818 inclusive:

Years.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Dock Duties.		
			£.	s.	d.
1818	6779	754690	98558	8	3
1819	7849	867314	110127	1	8
1820	7276	805033	94412	11	10
1821	7810	839848	94556	9	1
1822	8136	892902	102403	17	4

A diving-bell, under the direction of a submarine adventurer, call[illegible] has been shipped from London for Holland, to recover the cargo of a vessel sunk there 22 years ago. She is stated to have 22 brass guns on board, £30,000, in gold, 32 casks of gold in bars, and 25 casks of silver in bars. The vessel lays in 30 feet at high water, which being very clear, the most sanguine expectations are formed of their saving the whole of the property. One of the casks of gold bars was lately raised to the water's edge, but from the bursting of the hoops, only one bar was saved, which weighed seven pounds and a half.

THUNDER-STORM AT PRESTON.—On Sunday afternoon the town of Preston was visited by a very severe thunder-storm, during which the lightning set on fire the warehouse of Messrs. Catterall and Co. The electric fluid first struck one of the chimney-pipes, and then descended to the lower part of the premises, setting fire in its progress to some cotton, the flames from which immediately communicated to the building: and the whole would certainly have been destroyed, but for the timely assistance afforded by the engines belonging to the Royal Exchange Assurance Company. The loss was confined to the destruction of the roof, together with a quantity of dry timber, and a number of models of machinery, in value, altogether, about £400. The property, we are happy to say, was insured. —The storm visited this town on Sunday evening; but we have not heard of any damage it occassoned. It has been followed by refreshing showers, which have cooled the air and materially improved the verdure of the fields.

PEDESTRIANISM EXTRAORDINARY.—A man named Russell, of Newcastle, lately undertook to walk 101 miles in 24 hours, which he completed on the 26th ult. on Newcastle Town Moor, in 23 hours 56½ minutes. Russell is 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, of light weight; walks erect, with a firm but light springing step, averaging about 40 inches in length. He ate nothing during his walk, and had no other refreshment than liquids, principally ginger beer and lemonade. The first five miles he walked in 58½ minutes, and did not rest till he had completed 30 miles, when he was detained 20 minutes on account of a heavy fall of rain. The rest of the intervals for rest and refreshment amounted only to 68 minutes 22 seconds. As a proof of his not being exhausted by his laborious exertion, he walked the last mile in 12 minutes in high spirits, re-echoing the cheers of the populace.

BREAKING STONES BY STEAM.—On a new line of road now cutting between Bury and Bolton, (about half a mile distant from the former town), one of Messrs. Kay and Routledge's patent rotatory engines is attached to a machine something similar to a bone mill, but considerably stronger, and, breaks the stones to cover the road at the astonishing rate of the 70 or 80 tons in ten hours.—The engine is mounted on wheels, so that it can be removed to any part of the road without being taken to pieces.—This novel application of the power of steam originated with the spirited and ingenious inventor of the rotatory engine. By it the commissioners of the road are enabled to prepare materials on a scale of economy not before contemplated.

EXTENSION OF COMMERCE.—The West Riding of Yorkshire will soon enjoy commercial advantages hitherto unknown in this district, from the completion of the improvements on the Aire and Calder Navigation, designed by the late Mr. Renney. The excavating of five miles of new canal from Goole to Knottingley, and the building of the docks and bridges, with all the other work necessary for its completion, was let on the 29th ult. to Messrs. Jolliff and Banks, of London, the timber to be supplied by Messrs. R. Harrison and Co. of this place. Already about 300 workmen are employed in this undertaking, exclusive of those engaged in constructing the new locks, &c. in the line between Castleford and Leeds. It is calculated that in two years from the present time the work will be finished, and that then vessels of a sufficient burthen to navigate any of the European seas with safety, may receive their cargoes in the town of Leeds, where it is not improbable that a custom-house will be ultimately established.—*Leeds Mercury.*

CANAL STEAM VESSELS.—With a view to the introduction of steam vessels on canals, a very interesting experiment was made in the Union Canal, Edinburgh, on Saturday se'nnight, with a large boat, 28 feet long, constructed with an internal movement, upon the principle of the model invented a considerable time ago by Mr. Wright, Abercromby-place. The boat had 26 people on board, and although drawing fifteen inches of water, she was propelled by only four men, at the rate of between four and five miles an hour.

About mid-day yesterday week, a singular spectacle was exhibited in Airedale, near Leeds. A whirlwind seized upon a stack of new hay, and carried up flake after flake, in succession, till a fleecy cone was formed in the air to an elevation as far as the eye could reach. After gently revolving for some minutes, it began to descend, and presented the appearance of a shower of hay, extending from Park-mills, near which place the stack stood, to Armley-mills. At a random guess, we should say, that this aerial depredation divested the stack of several hundred weight of its contents.

The total amount of the sums expended in the year 1820 for the maintenance of the poor in England and Wales was £7,329,549.7s.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—There is at this time at a shop in Hull, intended for the collection of Dr. Alderson, a very extraordinary remain of the tusk of some animal of former times, which richly deserves the attention of the naturalist. It is about a yard and two inches long, measuring in circumference at the end towards the root, upwards of twenty inches, and weighs four stone two pounds. At the two ends, where it has been separated from the other parts, it presents an appearance of decomposition into calcareous earth, but otherwise is in a perfect state of ossification, the outside receiving a polish equal to the finest ivory. The animal, supposed to be a mammoth, to which it has formed part of a most tremendous offensive or rather defensive weapon, must have been enormously large, since in all probability, it is but a fourth or fifth part of the whole, which must have weighed from 15 to 20 stone. The mammoth, a skeleton of which was lately found in Siberia, is represented with two tusks, the larger one almost circular. This[illegible] an are of a circle, the whole of [illegible] make a tusk of a size too large [illegible] gence even of imagination. It [illegible] the sea near Ackwith, not many [illegible]

THE TIM[illegible]

AUGUST 14TH [illegible]

The following account of h[illegible]

is given in a ministerial evening paper of yesterday:—

The grief and astonishment with which the public received the account of the death of the Marquis of Londonderry, will be deepened when they learn that his Lordship died under circumstances which must be examined into by a Coroner's Inquest. Even before the decision of that tribunal can be pronounced, we may venture to state, which we do with profound affliction, and a deep sense of the weakness of our nature, that the high spirit and noble intellect which we and Europe have so long admired, broke down under the pressure of labour and anxiety, and that Lord Londonderry died in a fit of the most undoubted insanity.

The extraordinary fatigues of the late Session of Parliament, and the important communications with the different Courts of Europe, had not only occupied, but overfilled his Lordship's time; and, what with the House of Commons by night, and the high and various concerns of his office, both as Minister at home and as Foreign Secretary, his friends observed, with alarm, that his mind had no intervals of leisure, and that the effect of such unremitting anxiety began to show itself in his health and spirits. Towards the end of the Session, as the labour grew lighter, his mind, which had hitherto been kept up by the very excitement, began to show symptoms of that lassitude which always follows overexertions; and considerable anxiety was felt by his particular friends that he should, as soon as possible, by a change of scene and occupation, be relieved from the depression of spirits under which he evidently began to labour.

It had been arranged that his Lordship was again to represent this country at a continental Congress, and his departure even was fixed for the end of the week. And although the duties of such an office would naturally be of great delicacy and importance, yet, on the whole, Lord Londonderry looked forward to the journey as likely to afford him, in the first instance, relief and recreation; and one of the first visible symptoms of the aberration of his mind was a nervous fear that some imaginary illness might prevent his setting out upon this mission.

On Friday last, when of course he had to take leave of his Majesty previous to his departure, his anxiety manifested itself very strongly to all around him; and it is even said that some of his colleagues and intimate friends who had for the last fortnight or three weeks observed, although without any alarm, an unusual silence and depression of spirits, now began to suspect that the indisposition might be more serious: certain it is, that his Lordship's family physician, Dr. Bankhead, was called in on Friday evening, and found his Lordship with a good deal of fever and some symptoms connected with the head, which induced him to order an immediate application of cupping. But still such was the influence of the natural vigour and clearness of his mind over those about him, that the extent nay the very nature of the peculiar calamity seems hardly to have been suspected; for he left town that evening, accompanied by the Marchioness, Dr. Bankhead announcing his intention of paying him a visit the next afternoon. Accordingly, we understand, the Doctor went down on Saturday, and found that his Lordship had been relieved by the cupping, and still more so by some cooling medicines which the Doctor had ordered the night before. The amendment, however, was not so great as to enable him to leave his bed; and a dinner party, which had been intended for that day, was put off. On the Sunday we learn that the symptoms became more decided, and a mental delusion under which he had ever since Friday occasionally laboured, became more fixed, and seemed to have [illegible] the disease its true character. We [illegible], however, that he must have been better [illegible] night, as he slept in his usual bedcham[illegible]nder ordinary circumstances; the Doctor taking leave of him at a late hour, and retiring to rest in an adjoining room. We understand, however, that sufficient alarm had been now excited in the minds of his attendants, to occasion the removal from his dressing-room of his pistols and razors, and whatever else might have afforded the means of terminating his own existence. The night appears to have been passed in quiet, and about seven o'clock in the morning, one of his Lordship's servants called Dr. Bankhead, and told him that the Marquis desired to see him. The Dr. immediately repaired to the dressing-room, where he found his Lordship in his morning gown, standing. He spoke a few words, and in a second fell dead in the Doctor's arms, who then perceived that with a small knife he had divided the carotid artery. The death was instantaneous, without struggle or pain. The little instrument was one which belonging to a pocket-book, had escaped the search of his attendants.

EVENING MAIL.

August 16.

Of the new Ministerial arrangements consequent upon the lamented death of the Marquis of Londonderry, nothing certain is yet known. It is now stated, that the Marquis Wellesley will succeed in the Foreign Department, and that Mr. Canning, instead of going to India, will also have a high ministerial appointment at home. Among the rumours of the day, Sir Charles Stuart has likewise been mentioned as the probable successor of Lord Londonderry.

THE DEATH OF SIR SAMUEL AUCHMUTY.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.

"Dublin, August, 12.—It is with sincere sorrow I announce to you the sudden death of Sir Samuel Auchmuty by a fall from his horse, while riding yesterday in the Phœnix Park with Colonel Thronton. It is suspected that he was subject to fits and that having been seized with one, he fell from his horse. He was carried to the Royal Hospital, but without any signs of life—he was dead. Sir Samuel Auchmuty succeeded General Baird as head of the staff in Ireland, the office of Commander-in Chief, held by Sir David, having been abolished. He was previously in good health, and attended the theatre on the proceeding night during the performance of the tragedy of Othello. His death has cast a deep gloom over all this city. Preparations had been made for the celebration of the anniversary of the King's birth-day, his landing here, &c., this day; but I suppose they will be all suspended by this melancholy event. This lamented hero was one of the most gallant and distinguished officers in the service. He was equally esteemed and beloved in professional and private life. He was Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and Colonel of the 78th regiment of Foot. The East Indies and South America were the principal scenes of his military exploits."

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, August 16, 1822

PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

3 per Cent, Red. 81 1/8 | 3 per Cent Cons 80 1/2 | Ditto for Acct. 80 1/4.

Last night we received the Paris papers of Tuesday. The few articles of intelligence which they contain, relate chiefly to the warfare between the Turks and the Greeks; and though the details are trifling in themselves, they are important in as far as they prove, that the latter continue to combat with vigour and activity for emancipation.

FEMALE LONDON FASHIONS FOR AUGUST

Walking Dress.—A silk pelisse of a beautiful pale spanish green, made to fit the shape; long sleeve, easy, but not tight; full epaulette, confined with three bands, the lower half of each embroidered and edged with satin of the same colour. The buttons, which unite the front, are concealed, and are on the inside. The outside is ornamented with a new and elegant calyx trimming in satin: a broad plain rouleau of satin gives effect and finish to the bottom of the skirt. A rich worked vandyke collar falls over the plain low one of the pelisse. Granadine scarf of rose colour. Cottage bonnet of gauze metallique, decorated with leaves of the same light material, and roses *a cent feuilles*. Bonnet caps, with a full border of Northamptonshire lace. Jonquil kid gloves and boots.

Evening Dress.—A round dress, of fine tulle, ornamented with rich colonnades of folded white satin, narrow at the wrist, and slightly extending to their termination, with a star composed of a centre rose, green leaves, and leaves *en applique*; beneath are chevrons of roses, leaves, and may-blossoms; three rouleaus of white satin, the upper one entwined with rich pink satin, harmonizing with elegant simplicity the colour and form of this tasteful decoration. The stomacher of white satin and tulle: the bosom shaded with a tucker of delicate blond. Short sleeve of tulle interspersed with small rouleaus of satin and blond. Head-dress, a toque of tulle and white satin; two rows of pearl are continued all round, above which a twisted rouleau of satin confined by pearls gives richness, and a light ornamental trimming decorates the front: it is edged with four rouleaus, and finished with blond, continued in flutes to the side, where it terminates *en serpent* with pearls: white satin crown. The colour of the feathers accords with the dress; they are placed on one side, and appear through the tulle, and fall on the opposite shoulder. Embroidered Persian crape scarf. White kid gloves and white satin shoes. Ear-rings and neeklace of rubies and pearl.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

We have little change to notice since last month in promenade dress, except

Muslin is not so exclusively used for out-door costume. Since the violence of the heat has abated, we have seen a good many silk pellisses worn over white gowns. In some instances, a silk dress, with a spencer to correspond, forms the promenade dress. We still see, however, and particularly in the morning walk, a good many ladies attired in muslin pelisses and capotes: many belles adopt a light shawl with this dress. The brims of bonnets are not so deep, but they are wider; the crowns continue low. Flowers are universally worn; not only those of the season are in request, but we see also numbers of fancy flowers. The materials for walking bonnets continue the same as last month.

The scarfs most fashionable are of the material which the French call *barege*: it is a light worsted tissue, very, much resembling Italian gauze: in some instances these scarfs are finished at the ends by a very rich border, in imitation of India; in others they have only a fringe of barege: they are about two yards and a half in length, and three quarters in breadth; are tied carelesly at the throat, and are worn with spencers or high dresses. Lace pelerines are now worn very deep behind, and with long pointed ends: both black and white are fashionable, but the white we think predominates.

For in-door dress, muslin is still predominant: we see nothing else in dishabille: in dinner-dress, however, silks of light colours are as much in estimation as muslin. The skirts of gowns are still gored, but they are narrower than they have been lately worn: trimmings are frequently of the same material as the dress, but where that is not the case, they are of gauze, to correspond in colour, mixed with satin, or else with the material of of the gown.

The trimmings of muslin gowns are mostly either of work or lace, both of which continue to be worn in great profusion. In a good many instances, bouillonne or creves of clear muslin are let in between rows of embroidery or flounce.

This is a light style of trimming, and has an extremely pretty effect. Waists continue the same length, which is moderate. when compared with our Gallic neighbours, but still too long to be graceful. The bodies of dress gowns, both in silk and muslin, are very much ornamented, but particularly the latter, many of which are entirely composed of work.

Among the few novelties which the month affords in full dress, we have been particularly pleased with a white gauze round dress, the corsage of which had the lower part formed of satin, and tight to the shape; the upper part was full, but confined by corded satin bands, placed at some distance from each other in a bias direction: the corsage is cut low at the sides, but rather pointed in the centre of the bust, which is trimmed with a row of white satin leaves. Short sleeve of gauze, formed in the same manner as the bust by bands of corded satin, and finished at the bottom by a wreath of satin leaves. The skirt is trimmed with a very broad wreath of white satin leaves, and this is surmounted by a trimming of gauze and corded satin to correspond with the body.

Fashionable colours for the month are, lilac, azure, damask, rose, wild rose, and straw colour.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

THE LORD ADVOCATE AND THE SCOTCH PRESS.

Mr. ABERCROMBY rose, pursuant to notice, to bring this important subject before the House. After some general observations on the subject, the hon. gent. proceeded to detail the connexion of the Lord Advocate with the libellous press of Scotland, and his treatment of Borthwick.—[As the principal facts have already been laid before the public, we do not think it necessary at this late period of the week, to give an abstract of Mr. Abercromby's speech; to do it justice would require a much greater space than we can now devote to it. But, as it furnishes a better and more complete account of these scandalous proceedings than any which has previously appeared, we shall endeavour to give it at length next week.]—The hon. gentleman concluded by moving, "That a select committee be appointed, for the purpose of inquiring into the conduct of the Lord Advocate, and the other law officers of the crown in Scotland, with relation to the public press, but more especially to inquire into the prosecution carried on against W. M. Borthwick." [Mr. Abercromby sat down amid loud and continued cheers.]

The LORD ADVOCATE said, if the hon. and learned gent.'s motion were carried, it would, by the appointment of a committee for such purposes, imply a vote of censure upon him, and thereby injure him in all that was valuable to him to preserve untouched, viz. his honour and character. He complained not so much of the manner and time that the hon. and learned gent. had put forward this motion, so much as his not having given him timely notice for preparation for such a statement as he had made. He looked upon the notice in the order book as touching only his general conduct as to the press, and did not anticipate such minute particulars being gone into as they had heard. For the last eight days, the public press had done every thing in its powers to prejudice this question; and this too, at a time when he defendant was in an action for damages to the amount of £10,000. as a proprietor of the *Beacon*. He wished to be understood as wishing for the appointment of a committee, could it be done without implying censure upon him. Indeed, were it not for that, there was no species of inquiry he did not court.—(Hear.) With respect to the *Edinburgh Correspondent*, and the *Glasgow Sentinel* he had never had any concern or connexion whatever with those papers. It was certainly true that in the end of the year 1820, a number of gentlemen of high respectability informed him, that in consequence of the state of the press in Scotland, there being a great number of seditious publications afloat, they had come to the resolution of establishing a paper in order to meet and refute the pernicious doctrines and principles which were thus spread over the country. They came to him, and said that fifteen hundred pounds would be necessary to establish such a paper, and he gave an hundred pounds towards it. He did not stand there to deny any part of his conduct, and he therefore admitted this act. And for the purpose which he had stated, he was prepared to say that it was an honest, fair, and legal one. The paper called the *Beacon* was accordingly established on the 1st of January, 1821. From that period down to the June following, he was attending his official duties in parliament, and he paid no attention to the paper, and knew very little of what it contained. When he returned to Scotland in June, he received an intimation from Mr. Gibson that he intended to commence a procecution against him as a proprietor of the *Beacon*. He then sent a copy of the bond to Mr. Gibson by Mr. J. Stuart, who was the agent employed in the affair. The words of the bond declared it to be expresssly understood that he should have no property in the said newspaper, and no responsibility for its contents. He never was, therefore, a proprietor, and had no controul whatever over its management. The hon. and learned gentleman had said that in law he was a proprietor; but that question was to be tried before the Jury Court of Scotland in about ten days, and he would put it to the house whether it could fairly anticipate or prejudge a question which stood for the decision of a court of law.—(hear, hear.) He gave his 100l. for the reasons he had already stated, and when he saw the paper come out, he found it a very dull and stupid document, and concluded that his money was gone and there was an end of it. But when he heard that the contents of the paper had given personal offence to individuals, he immediately withdrew his security upon the bond, and the other gentlemen concerned did the same. The case of Borthwick had been spoken of, as if he had been the author of all the acts of oppression complained of by him. But he was quite sure that if Mr. Hope could be present, and the whole case seen through, every part of his conduct would be justified. He thought a theft had been committed, and a most atrocious theft, by the person charged. He had obtained the papers by force without a warrant, *for it was no warrant until extracted by a messenger*.—(hear.) If he was wrong in his opinion, any hon. and learned gentleman opposite might set him right; but he asserted this to be the law. The charge was that Borthwick had broken open the private repository of his partner's papers (even supposing him to be such), with a felonious intent. He, Hope, believed this charge to be true, and committed him accordingly. It was then said that he was put in chains, and conducted to prison. He could have no means of ascertaining the truth of this from the nature of the notice which had preceded this motion; but he would venture to say, that no such order had ever been given. The liberation of the person in question *had taken place earlier than was necessary by law*, which proved that there was no unjust detention experienced. The suit of Alexander being the suit of a private party, the lord advocate could not withhold his concourse. He should conclude the observations with which he had to trouble the house, by stating that no part of the government had any connection with or know

of the part he took with regard to the newspaper in question. If wrong had been done, it belonged to him alone, and it was most right for the commons of England to pronounce the sentence which they always pronounced upon injustice, and which of course would be adequate to his removal from the office he had the honour to hold. Should that be the result of their decision, he should doubtless be succeeded by some one more able to perform its duties, but by none who would be more anxious than he had always been to exercise its powers with moderation and impartiality.—(hear, hear.)

The hon. and learned lord then retired from the house.

Mr. Secretary PEEL opposed the motion, and contended that, in the Lord Advocate's connexion with the press, he had been actuated by the purest motives It was true that he had entered into a sort of security for the *Beacon*. It was perfectly true that that paper had contained attacks upon private character; and he did not wish to be considered as standing there to palliate or defend the attacks.—(Hear, hear, hear.) The charge of the hon. and learned member against his learned, friend, was one of commission It was, " that he had lent his money, and the influence of his office, to support private slander and calumny."—(Cheers) Now, he would meet this with a complete denial.—(Cheering.) The right hon. Secretary then read a document received by the government from the Earl of Glasgow Lord Lieutenant of Renfrewshire, to show the state of the press in the west of Scotland, at the time preceding the establishment of the *Beacon*. It described the organization carried on amongst the reformers and their secret meetings to read seditious publications. It stated that every means were taken in these works to destroy religion, and to inculcate the worst principles in the minds of youth.—The house must bear in mind, that it was under such circumstances as these, that the Lord Advocate had given his support to a paper, whose avowed object was to oppose the doctrines of sedition Supposing, then, he had wished to prepare an antidote for the poison which was thus insidiously instilled; and, supposing the paper had contained no private slander, would any man have said that his conduct was such as to criminate him?—(hear).—Was this the free discussion of which they sometimes heard so much? Was this to be the state of a free press?—that talent should only be arrayed against the constitution, and that it should be criminal to employ it for its protection?—(Cheers.) With respect to what had been stated as to Mr. Borthwick, the house was to recollect the nature of the motion before it. The notice of the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Abercromby) went merely to the conduct of the Lord Advocate, as connected with the press. If the answers of the Lord Advocate had satisfied the house as to his intentions, he (Mr. Peel) in common justice implored the house not to visit the Lord Advocate with the consequences of any proceeding which they might think it right to take in another case. HE DID NOT SAY THAT BORTHWICK'S CASE OUGHT NOT TO BE INQUIRED INTO; but he thought it a case of sufficient importance for the house to require a distinct notice on the subject. No discussion upon [redacted] part of the case having been anticipated, the [redacted]es interested and involved had not been call[redacted]upon to give their answers. He doubted not, [redacted] the character of the parties engaged, that a [redacted]sfactory reply at all points would be given: [redacted]; at present, he put the case of Borthwick quite [redacted] of the question because there was no notice at all referring to Borthwick before the house. Of one more circumstance he entreated the house to take notice Within ten days an action would be brought against the Lord Advocate, for the part he was alleged to have acted on the occasion, in question, the damages in that action being laid at 10,000l. As the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Abercromby) had postponed his motion so long he (Mr. Peel) could well have desired that he should have deferred it until after that trial was over: but as it was, he did submit that the appointment of a committee could not fail to prejudice the Lord Advocate with respect to his question at law; and, for that reason, among many others, he trusted that the house would reject Mr. Abercromby's motion.

SIR JAMES MACINTOSH said, the question was, whether if a public officer, high in power, had blended himself with that system, abetted and encouraged it—done all this, too, secretly, until detected and dragged to light— whether, under such circumstances, with common regard to law or justice, the house of commons could refuse inquiry into the case? The charge against the Lord Advocate was, that he had countenanced a publication, not now and then offending against decorum and morality, but exclusively devoted to the most flagitious calumnies. The right hon. gent. (Mr. Peel), in supposing that a single paragraph could have produced or warranted a proceeding like the present, used language which really was not worthy of his understanding. The Lord Advocate, it was to be remembered had not merely supported the paper in its commencement, he had continued to support it for more than eight months—for a term of eight months, during which it had never discussed any principle at all; but had been devoted entirely to breaches of the privileges of parliament, to libel, and to the perpetration of every crime of which the press could be made an instrument. He called upon those who were acquanted with the mann[redacted] in which the house granted inquiry upon a *prima facie* case, to say if a sufficient case for inquiry was not made out in the present instance. It was true that as long as anonymous ruffians, whom it would be dishonour and pollution to meet on terms of equality—(Cheers)—as long as persons carried the most flagitious crimes visible in their countenance—(Loud cheers)—as long as such detestable ruffians published their systematic calumnies against men and against women, against the feebleness of sex and the dignity of station, against the memory of the dead and the domestic peace of the living, instead of honour it would be dishonour to meet them as gentlemen; and if that house should sanction from year to year such infamous calumnies by a refusal to inquire into such a case as the present, it would be chargeable with entailing the continuance of the system, and ruffians would carry on their infamous trade by the license and under the authority of the house of commons —(Hear, hear, hear.) The right hon. gent. asked what share the learned lord had in the paragraphs—in those abominable paragraphs—which the right hon. gent. held in as great detestation as he (Sir J. Makintosh) did? He need not enter into any arguments to prove that such abominable paragraphs were published—not once, but systematically—not occasionally, but perpetually--not in an extraordinary,emergency, but as a tissue and series of libels. The learned lord contributed money weekly for this continued series of libels, (hear hear); he contributed for the purchase of the paper and the ink which formed the meterials of this infamous pnblication; he paid the printers weekly for preparing the publication, and for spreading it over the kingdom. The pending suit was entirely out of view. The only question before the house was, whether there was *prima facie* evidence of gross misconduct on the part of the learned lord as a public officer. It was as an officer of high political authority that his misconduct called for the inquiry of that house, *De minimis non curat lex.* Constables they would leave to the ordinary administration of the law; but the Lord Advocate of Scotland was intrusted with powers which that house alone could guard or check. Surely the importance of the office was sufficient reason for going into this inquiry, where there was a sufficient *prima facie* case of the abuse of this high office. The Lord Advocate, knowing the character of the publications, or having been bound to know their character, had continued to contribute weekly to their support. It had been urged that a person in his high official station could not read all the paragraphs which might appears in any paper. For an official or unofficial person this wonld be a hard task indeed. He (Sir J. Makintosh) read very few paragraphs in public papers; but if he had contributed money secretly for the support of a paper, he should have felt himself bound in duty to glance at it once in eight months, even though he should have supported it as a private man. (Hear.) But the public prosecutor of Scotland must have felt himself particularly obliged in duty to watch what he had supported. Having stationed this battery, and suffered it to play unceasingly against every man and woman who happened to be disagreeable to the King's government, his conduct called loudly for inquiry. If the house should refuse that call, and deny an inquiry. there never had been an instance of grosser violation of the duty which they owed to Scotland and to England. (Loud cheers.) He would not trespass much longer on the patience of the house, but he must advert shortly to the case of Mr. Borthwick. It had been said that this had not been mentioned in the notice of the motion. It was to him utterly astonishing that it should be urged that they were not prepared to explain every part of this transaction; for since the rebellion in 1746, no case had arisen which had excited more attention, or attracted more observation. Mr. Borthwick had been 70 days imprisoned. He had been released, and indicted a second time on a capital charge of which he was completely innocent, or the learned lord had shamefully betrayed his duty. He got possession of his own papers. For having taken his own papers out of his desk, he was imprisoned for 70 days, and twice capitally indited. He (Sir J. Makintosh) knew of no example of proceedings like these. He put it, whether it would not be more honourable to public justice to inquire than to be silent—whether it would not be vindicated by the result, whatever it might be. Whether the result should be an acquittal or just condemnation, it would strengthen the constitution and promote the authority of public justice, at least, more then a thousand calumnious libels.—(Cheers.) The question they were called upon to decide was, whether the house would frown down an infamous system of calumny, or give it their sanction and perpetuate its evils.—(Hear.)

Lord LONDONDERRY opposed the motion —Mr. LOCKHART was understood to support it.

Mr. ABERCROMBY briefly replied. He was ready to proceed with his witnesses to-morrow; and the whole inquiry would not take six days. If the house did not go into enquiry on such a case as this, it would not, in his opinion, do its duty.

The house then divided, when the numbers were:—For the motion 95—Against it 120—Majority against the motion 25.

HOUSE OF LORDS, WEDNESDAY.

The committee on the marriage act resumed. The LORD CHANCELLOR, at considerable length, stated his objections against the retrospective clause for rendering valid marriages, which, from any defect in form, were by law invalid.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL supported the clause; but moved as an amendment, that it should not be held to apply to marriages respecting the validity of which law-suits are now pending. This amendment was opposed by the Marquis of LANSDOWN; and after some discussion, negatived by 67 to 28.—The report on the bill was ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY.

CASE OF WILLIAM BORTHWICK.

Mr. Abercromby gave notice, that to-morrow (Friday) he would move for copies of all proceedings in the civil action at Glasgow, between Borthwick and Alexander; and also for copies of all precognitions, informations, and other documents, on which proceedings in the criminal prosecution against Borthwick, by the Lord Advocate and his Advocate-depute, were founded.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Mr. MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR, after a long speech, in which he forcibly detailed the delay and expense attending suits in Chancery, from the establishment of the Vice-chancellor's court, moved, "That the house do resolve into a committee, to consider the act 53d of the late king, entitled. An act for facilitating the administration of justice," It was his intention to propose, if he obtained the committee,, the abolition of the Vice-chancellor's court, after a period of two years.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL and Mr. H. TWISS opposed the motion.—Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS supported it. Mr. M. A. TAYLOR replied. What he had stated remained unanswered, and he would, year after year, take the sense of the house upon the subject, if he should divide but two.—The house divided:—Ayes, 51—Noes 108—Majority, 57.

THE PENSION ACT.

Mr. CREEVEY moved a series of resolutions relative to the pension act of 1817, tending to shew that that act, instead of diminishing the public expenditure by the abolition of useless offices, had increased it by the compensation allowed in the way of pension to the holders.

Mr. BANKES opposed the motion, and moved the order of the day.

A very acrimonious discussion then ensued, between Mr. H. G. BENNET Mr. BANKES, Lord LONDONDERRY, and Mr. BROUGHAM; in which a number of offensive expressions were bandied about amongst the honourable members.

Finally, the house divided; when there appeared for Mr. BANKES's amendment,—143.—Against it 42.—Majority, 101.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY.

The report of the pensions annuity bill was brought up.—Lord KING complained of the bungling manner in which the bill was framed, and purposed the following preamble:—"*Whereas an impatience of taxation, equally general and irresistible pervades all classes of his majesty's subjects; and whereas it is necessary to afford some relief, in order that the present confidential servants of the crown may not go out of office,—wherefore be it enacted &c.*"—The preamble was negatived; after which the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY.

The stamp duties bill went through a committee. The report to be considered on Friday.

A long debate took place on the third reading of the licensing bill; but the house had come to no decision on the subject at the hour of post.

LAW.

LIMERICK ASSIZES, JULY 29TH.

ABDUCTION OF MISS GOOLD.

The undermentioned persons were put to the bar:—Danied Doody, John Cussen, James Leahy, Maurice Leahy (a very opulent farmer), William Doody, David Leahy, and Danied Riedy.—The prisoners were then given in charge, for having, on the 4th of March, at Glanguart, in the county of Cork, aided and assisted in forcibly and violently carrying away Miss Honorah Goold, in order that one Browne should defile her, and in order to compel, forcibly, the said Honorah Goold to marry the said Browne.

Miss Honorah Goold was sworn, a young lady of delicate figure; she appeared to be about sixteen years of age; she was in mourning dress, and gave her testimony correctly and distinctly, interrupted only by those bursts of acute sensibility which the narration of the unparalleled outrage committed upon her caused in the recital of it before the front of justice.—She deposed having lived with her mother, in the county of Cork, in the month of March last; is now about sixteen years old; recollects Monday night, the 4th March; a party came to her brother's house on that night; four persons came into her bed-room; she was in bed at the time; the persons who had come into her room asked "Whether she was the oldest?" to which she replied, "No."—She was advised not to feel alarmed, as it was not her they looked for; they proceeded down stairs but returned in a few minutes, and again put the former question, was she the elder answering it themselves, by saying, "she was," and desired her to get up; one of the party said to the rest, come out of the room and allow her to dress herself. Cussen said this; after she was dressed in her usual way, one of the party came in and took her up in his arms and carried her out and placed her before a man named Browne, who was on horseback. The party were travelling the entire night, during which she frequently fell from the horse. She was ultimately taken to the house of the prisoner, David Leahy. James Leahy, who was there, told her not to cry, that she ought to feel glad it was no blackguard had taken her away, that he was a gentleman and a man of education: she replied, "that she would never consent to marry him;" she was next taken into another room, by whom she could not tell, Leahy's wife, and a girl named Cahill, were there at the time; she asked Mrs. Leahy leave to sleep along with her; Browne and James Leahy, who spoke to her not to cry, came into the same room, and breakfast was got ready; David Leahy, the father, his wife, James the son, Browne, and Mary Cahill, sat down to breakfast: they pressed her to take a little tea; when breakfast was over, the whole party retired, leaving her and Browne alone: Browne approached his chair to her's, when she rose and ran to the door; Browne interrupted her; he then proceeded to force off her clothes, when she screamed out "help and save me!"—He then wanted her to go to bed, and threatened to expose her to the outside party, and * * * * *

[Here the Court manifested a disposition that the young lady might approach near to the Bench, to tell any delicate fact pressing on her feelings. The answer established the completion of the intended outrage on the part of Browne.—Miss Goold was in tears at this stage of the trial, and the deepest sympathy seemed to pervade all who beheld her.]

After this outrage, she was kept in the custody of these monsters, (being frequently removed to avoid the search her friends were making for her) until the 24th March, when she was found by a party of soldiers who were seeking her. When discovered, she was in the last stage of weakness and emaciation.

The prisoners were all fully identified, and the jury found them all *Guilty*.—We regret to say, that Browne, the principal actor in this atrocious business, has hitherto eluded the pursuit of justice.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—A GIN PIE.—On Thursday week, a journeyman baker, named John Taylor, was brought before the sitting magistrate, Sir C. Hunter, on a charge of having taken spirituous liquors into Whitecross-street prison, contrary, to the provision of the act of parliament for the regulation of prisons. The turnkey of the prison stated that the prisoner at dinner-time, marched into the prison, as usual, with a board on his head, with something under the cover; but, as the witness observed that he did not cross the road from his master's shop, but that he came in a different direction, he was, by this slight deviation, induced to see what was under the cover; and found a fine large warm pie,

which felt unusually heavy. The prisoner assured him it was an excellent goosebery pie, only that the person who made it, being, perhaps, unused to cook for himself, had put more good stuff into it than was necessary. The turnkey was tempted to take the liberty of tasting a little bit of it, by way of toll, when his knife hit against something, and in turning it he lifted up the crust, when, to his great astonishment, he found under it a tin top, the shape of the crust, with a cork in the centre. The fact was, that the dish contained a tin vessel with a top made purposely to support a crust over it, and it contained about two gallons of strong gin. The prisoner pretended the greatest astonishment, but which was more like dismay, and he at length recovered himself sufficiently to admire the ingenuity of the man who had contrived the thing, but wished he could get hold of him, for playing such a trick upon his master. The turnkey, however was not such a cake as to be duped by any thing of this kind, and he turned the key upon the prisoner, whom he secured and brought before the magistrate; and added to the above statement, that the prisoner's pies and puddings had a most suspicious run in the prison, where they were relished and commended beyond those of any one else.—The prisoner was convicted in the penalty of fifteen pounds, and in default of payment, sentenced to be imprisoned to hard-labour for three months, as a warning to him not to bake any more false crusts.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

On Friday night, between twelve and one o'clock-' a fire broke out in the house of Mr Fearn, the Jeweller and Silversmith at the corner of Adam-street, in the Strand, which in the course of less than two hours destroyed the whole of the premises, together with the rich and costly stock in the shop. Few persons can have passed along the Strand without having noticed the splendid and tasteful display of property made in the windows of Mr. Fearn, as well as the equally splendid exhibition of plate, jewellery, and watches, in glass cases within. All these article have been swallowed up in the general destruction, and with them a vast number of pearls, diamonds, and precious gems of every description, together with an infinite variety of snuff-boxes, gold chains, and other things, which, although occupying but a small space, were of great value.

The origin of the flames has not as yet been accurately ascertained. It appears that Mr. Fearn, who has other extensive premises in the same line of business in Cornhill, is in the habit, during the summer season, of sleeping with his family at his country-house at Brixton, leaving his town-house in charge of servants. On Friday evening he departed as usual for Brixton, leaving a confidential shopman in care of the shop in the Strand. At nine o'clock, the young man took every proper precaution to see that the gas lights in the shop was extinguished, and also to see that the kitchen fire was out; after which, being generally confined from morning till night, as some little recreation, he went to the Haymarket theatre, leaving the porter and a female servant at home. On his return, before one o'clock, he found the house surrounded by strangers, and an immense volume of flame bursting from the kitchen into the shop. An alarm had previously been given to the porter and female servant, who had escaped; but such was now the ungovernable fury of the devouring element, and such the strides which it had made in its destructive career, that it was deemed imminently dangerous to attempt the salvation of any of the goods in the shop, or indeed any of the property in the house, and the whole, with the exception of some inconsiderable articles, which were seized on the first opening of the door, were abandoned to their fate. The flames soon spread to the upper rooms, and in a short time the whole presented one awful volume of fire. Some time elapsed before the engines arrived, and then their efforts, as far as regarded Mr. Fearn's property, were deemed useless; the firemen, therefore, applied all their energies to prevent the extension of the flames to the primises adjoining and opposite. Among these were the house of Messrs. Barnard, the silversmiths, at the opposite corner of Adam-street, filled with services of plate, and that of Mr. Hawley, within one door east of Mr. Fearn, which is almost universally known for the costly display made in the windows of snuff boxes, time pieces, and gems of various descriptions. All these premises, it was at one moment feared, would be involved in the general wreck, and the proprietors were actively employed in removing their stock. Happily, however, the active perseverance of the firemen prevented the anticipated evil, and although Mr. Barnard's house was repeatedly on fire, and the whole of the glass in the first floor windows destroyed, a further extension of the mischief and the principal injury was confined to the house of Mr. Fearn, which has been reduced to a complete shell, the walls, of which threaten to fall every moment, and cannot long sustain their own weight. Independent of the police officers a military guard was soon summoned to the spot, and by this prudent precaution not alone was much confusion prevented, and the firemen enabled to perform their duty without interruption, but that species of plunder which usually attends such accidents, and more especially where the temptation was so great, was altogether prevented. The military also attended the whole of yesterday to prevent persons from incautiously approaching too near the ruins, and thereby endangering their lives.

Intelligence of the unfortunate accident was conveyed to Mr. Fearn, at Brixton, soon after the fire broke out; and he arrived on the spot at two o'clock, in time to witness the fall of the roof. His neighbours afforded him all the assistance and consolation the case would admit of.

The stock on the premises, we understand, is estimated at ten thousand pounds, and Mr. Fearn is only insured in the Phœnix for six thousand of that sum. The house had recently been furnished from top to bottom in a very elegant manner, but upon the furniture no insurance had been effected, There was also nearly four hundred pounds' worth of wine in the cellar, but to what extent this has been injured cannot as yet be ascertained. The house, which is long leasehold, has been insured by the landlord; but the loss to Mr. Fearn, independent of the loss of business, must have been very severe.

There were two iron chests, in which some of the most valuable of the stock was deposited, as well as all Mr. Fearn's account books: one of these has fallen amidst the ruins, the other is fixed in the wall; but whether their contents have or have not been preserved, is at present matter of speculation. There is in one of them deeds of great importance, the loss of which would be attended with the most serious consequences.

Some days must elapse before any attempt can be made to search the ruins, but there is no doubt that a good deal of the precious metals, as well as many of the diamonds, and other precious gems, will be recovered. The pearls and all the lighter articles of Jewellery must necessarily have been destroyed. There was one very beautiful row of oriental pearls, or lady's necklace, with diamond clasps, in the glass-case on the counter, valued at 130 guineas.

Fortunately, on Friday morning, Mr. Fearn had taken 150*l.* in Bank notes, from the till, or this sum must have shared the fate of the other property.

There are various speculations afloat as to the cause of the fire, and among others it is stated, that in consequence of some crack in the gas pipes, the gas had escaped, and that in trying to ascertain where the breach existed with a lighted candle, some small column of the inflammable air was ignited without being perceived, and gradually, but insidiously, set fire to a part of the adjoining wood-work. This presumption is confirmed by the shopman stating that he had smelt the gas extremely offensive throughout the whole of Friday, and in consequence gave direction to the porter to turn off the man, an order which was unluckily not attended to. He had himself examined the pipe which ran along the top of the kitchen, and from thence communicated with the shop, but he states, that he discovered nothing to excite his apprehension.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.—A most melancholy and distressing scene presented itself on Friday last at Hornaver's quay, near Penillie Castle, Cornwall. A man having occasion to light the lime-kiln, went down from the kiln head, as is usual on such occasions, to make a hole, or what is termed a chimney, with a rod of iron, when he was suffocated by the gas arising from the culm. A second man went down to his assistance, who instantly shared a similar fate. A third followed, and also lost his life. A fourth man had still the courage to descend to the assistance of his unfortunate companions; he took the precaution, however, to tie a rope round his middle, but was no sooner down, that he dropped as the others had done. He was immediately drawn up senseless, and after a considerable time, restored to life. The three men who had descended into the fatal kiln, were, after much difficulty, drawn up, but the vital spark was extinct. It is a lamentable circumstance that each of the sufferers has left a wife to deplore his untimely fate: and the children of the three families amount to twenty!

A fatal accident happened at Oldham, on Monday. A youth about 18 years of age, apprentice to a painter, was precipitated from the top of a ladder, and his skull was so dreadfully fractured by the fall, that he died almost immediately.

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Selections.

LIFE, OR THE RULING PASSION.
PART FIRST.

Range we, through Nature's walks, to scan
That little world, that greater wonder, man.
The sage's study, which but few improve;
Religion's mystery, which none remove;
Reason's proud toy; in his machine unite
Powers dense as earth, conceptions rare as light;
Its wheels more complex than the central sphere,
Which guides a comet, while it moulds a tear;
Its springs more subtle, than the secret soul,
Which bids a world cohere, an atom roll.

Less by himself than others understood,
More led by sense, yet more with mind endued;
His nature oftener sets our world at odds,
Than Jove, in Ovid's Green-room" of the gods.

Since, then, the wisest are as dull as we,
In one grave maxim let us all agree;
Nature ne'er meant her secrets should be found,
And man's a riddle, which man can't expound!

Then let us shun the rapt seer's loftier flight,
For paths more pervious to our ken of sight;
Vain were our pride, like Icarus of yore,
In realms of fire, on wings of wax, to soar;
Ours be the muse, who humbler tracks essays;
Descends from theory, and life pourtrays.
On what man is, the schools may disagree:
We only know him, as he *seems to be*.

In beings, formed their own pursuits to guide,
No wonder moves it, and excites no pride,
When bards, less curious than Lavater, find
Some spring of action ruling every mind?

Like Egypt's gods, man's various passions sway,
Some prowl the earth, and some ascend the day:
This charms the fancy, that the palate feasts;
A motley pantheon of birds and beasts!

Where the wild brood, who dwell in glade and brake,
Some kindred character of man to take;
In the base jackall's, or gay leopard's mien,
The servile pimp, or gay coquette, were seen;
The patient camel, long inur'd to dine
But once a fortnight, would a poet shine;
The stag, a cit, with antler'd brows content;
The rake, a pointer, always on the scent;
The snake, a statesman; and the wit, a goat;
The ass, an alderman; the scold, a cat;
The wife a ring-dove, on the myrtle's top;
The wolf, a lawyer the baboon, a fop!

EXOTICUS.—R. T. P.

To be continued.

THE DISSIPATED HUSBAND.

He comes not—I have watch'd the moon go down,
But yet he comes not—once it was not so:
He thinks not how these bitter tears do flow,
The while he holds his riot in that town.
Yet he will come, and chide, and I shall weep,
And he will wake my infant from its sleep,
To blend its feeble wailing with my tears.
Oh! how I love a mother's watch to keep,
Over those sleeping eyes, that smile which cheers
My heart, though in sorrow, fix'd and deep.
I had a husband once, who lov'd me—now
He ever wears a frown upon his brow,
And feeds his passion on a wanton's lip,
As bees, from laurel flowers a poison sip:
But, yet, I cannot hate—O! there were hours,
When I could hang for ever on his eye,
And Time, who stole with silent swiftness by,
Strew'd, as he hurried on, his path with flow'rs.
I lov'd him then—he lov'd me too—my heart
Still finds its fondness kindle, if he smile;
The memory of our loves will ne'er depart;
And though he often stings me with a dart,
Venom'd and barb'd, and wastes upon the vile
Caresses which his babe and mine should share;
Though he should spurn me, I will calmly bear
His madness;—and should sickness come and lay
His paralizing hand upon him, then
I would, with kindness, all my wrongs repay,
Until the penitent should weep and say,
How injur'd and how faithful I had been.

Varieties.

"——————————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies, and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out
"And take upon us the mystery of things
"As if we were God's Spies."——SHAKSPEARE.

Origin of Whiteboys.—The term "Whiteboys" was first assumed about the year 1776, by bands of men, of whom the object was, a redress of grievance in the quantum of axaction and the mode of collecting tithes; especially in the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Queen's County. In these districts, farmers had adopted the judicious and humane plan of granting to their labourers allotments of bog, mountain, and other waste land, for specific terms, rent free. The lands so granted being cleared, with great expense of labour, were, for the most part, devoted to the growth of that nutritious root, the potatoe, by which the condition of the labourer was improved. About the end of June or the beginning of July, the tithe proctor usually attended to view the crops of corn and potatoes, and having fixed an estimated value of the produce, no individual could move his crop, until he had entered into an agreement to pay the tenth of such estimated value. To the tither on corn, which had been levied immemorially, no objection was made; but to the claim for that on potatoes, resistance was universal and excited an unanimous thirst of revenge amongst the labouring population.—Meeting by night, they wore their shirts uppermost, in order to render detection difficult, and assuming the title of Whiteboys, named as leaders *Captain White* and *Captain Fearnought*. Thus attired, they assailed the dwelling, the properties, and the persons of those proctors who had distinguished themselves by the exaction of tithe on potatoes. Various outrages were committed, to which the attention of the legislature was necessarily attracted; and the result was the enactment termed the Whiteboy Act.

One of the papers mentions that a *woman*, is employed as a *watchman* in a parish in the country of Surrey.

An Undutiful Son.—In the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, the will of a Mr.—— was read, containing the following remarkable passage.—"I leave to my undutiful son,—— one hundred thousand pounds!"

A few days ago the perfect bodies of a cat and a rat, the former in a watchful position over the rat, which was cringing in a corner, were found in a hollow part of one of the buttresses or supporters of St. Olave's Church, Southwark, which is now repairing, quite dead, but in the highest state of preservation. They are supposed to have been there some centuries, from the aperture where they must have entered into the buttress having been stopped up when that part of the edifice last went under repair. Both the cat and rat are now in the possession of Mr. Roberts, the architect, and are considered great curiosities.

Lord Byron.—The forthcoming new works of Lord Byron are said to be, *Werner, or The Inheritance*, a drama, in five acts; and *Heaven and Earth, a Mystery*, founded on the following passage in Genesis chap. vi "And it came to pass, that the sons of God saw the daughters of men, that they were fair; and they took them wives of all whom they chose."

Barber's Wit.—A hair-dresser at Halifax informed one of his customers, the other morning, that he had just been *finishing off* an attorney in that place, who had departed soon after to York, to attend his professional duties at the Assizes. On which the gentleman enquired if he, the barber, had any cause to try there. "No," replied the operator, with great neatness, "I had much rather *shave* a lawyer, than let a lawyer *shave* me."

Gibbon, in the account which he gives of his college life, tells us that on the departure of Dr. Waldegrave to a living in Sussex, he was transferred, with his other pupils, to his academical heir, whose literary character did not command the respect of the college. "Dr. ***," says he, well *remembered* that he had a salary to receive, and only *forgot* that he had a duty to perform." It is surprising how many seem to have been born into the world with *only half a memory*.

Achilles and Hercules.—Much has been already said on the "Brazen Statue which has been set up" in London, by the ladies, in honour of the Duke of Wellington, as to its indelicacy, and much more is likely to be said, unless it is altered. King George III. who was a marvellous *close* observer of matters of art, and an equal lover of decency, would doubtless have said, on beholding Achilles, something similar to what he is reported to have said on seeing a colossal figure of Mr. Hercules at Wilton—

Strong fellow, hey, my Lord? Strong fellow, hey?
Clean'd stables; cracked a lion like a flea;
Kill'd snakes, great snakes, that in a cradle found him—
The Queen, Queen's coming—Wrap an *apron* round him.

Judicial Pleasantry.—A lawyer, now deceased, a celebrated wag, was pleading before a Scotch Judge, with whom he was upon the most intimate terms. Happening to have a client, a *female*, defender in an action, of the name of *Tickle*; he commenced his speech in the following humourous strain:—"Tickle, my client, the defender, my Lord." The auditors, amused with the oddity of the speech, were almost driven into hysterics of laughter by the Judge replying—"Tickle her yourself, Harry; you're as able to do it as I."

Nicety of the Law.—At our late sessions, Daniel Cox and Joseph Franks, were charged with stealing a *duck*; but the *duck* proving to be a *drake*, they were acquitted.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

The Marchioness of C——, it is said, endeavoured to dissuade his Majesty from taking his tour to Scotland by sea, and urged the dangers, at an advanced season, of the *Yarmouth Roads.*

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